The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873. NUMBER 28.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE. $100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 31st, 1873, FOR THE BENEFIT OF A JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

$40,000 Gift. $450,000 in Prizes.

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,	-	$150,125
1 Cash Prize,	-	20,000
2 "	$10,000 Each,	20,000
4 "	5,000 "	20,000
4 "	2,500 "	10,000
20 "	1,000 "	20,000
50 "	500 "	25,000
100 "	300 "	30,000
100 "	200 "	20,000
200 "	100 "	20,000
[illegible] "	50 "	[illegible]
698 "	20 "	[illegible]
1,000 "	10 "	10,000
1,158 "	5 "	5,790
36,450 "	2.50	91,125
40,000 Prizes	- - -	$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme. The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full address of the purchaser in plain writing.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.

AUCTION ROOMS.

New Real Estate Rooms

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, HAVE LEASED Rooms 2 and 3 in Hawley's Building, Nos. 144 & 146 Dearborn-st., S. W. COR. MADISON-ST., For the purpose of conducting the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Special attention will be given to AUCTION SALES of property on the ground, or DAY and EVENING SALES at their Rooms.

They now have on their books a large list of property for AUCTION and PRIVATE SALES, to which they invite the attention of the public.

WM. A. BUTTERS has had thirty-five years' experience as General and Real Estate Auctioneer (seventeen of which he has had in Chicago), and will give his personal attention to this branch of their business.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISERS BEWARE!

You do not miss the offer of SHARP & LORD, Who will continue to insert advertisements in the 4 RELIGIOUS PAPERS Advance, Interior, Standard, N. W. C. Advocate, FOR 45 CENTS PER LINE, For a few days longer.

Address for City Dailies, Secular, Agricultural, or Religious Papers, CHICAGO ADVERTISING AGENCY, Lind's Block, Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY On Sherman-st. AT AUCTION On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

We will sell without reserve, Lots 11, 14, 17, and 20, 25 feet front each. North half of Lot 23, 12 feet front. South 24 feet of Lot 5, making 133 feet on Sherman-st., in Block 122, School Section Addition. This property is located between Harrison and Polk-sts., opposite the depot grounds. Title perfect. Terms: $3,000, payable in four yearly equal payments, from Sept. 1, 1873; $7,500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

[illegible] feet, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Forty-[illegible]-st.; will be sold at $80 per foot, if called for within a few days. Most of purchase money on 7 years' time.

ALSO,

A handsome stone-front dwelling, No. 2043½ Michigan-av. (2-story and basement), very cheap. Cash payment small. The above property belongs to a non-resident, and must be sold. Apply Room 43 Excelsior Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

ADJOURNED.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the absence of the owner of the property, the auction sale of Clarke, Layton & Co. is postponed until SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], to be held at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., at 3 p. m. Room 2, 120 LaSalle-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

Two new marble-front dwellings on Michigan-av., at a sacrifice of $5,000 less than actual cost. Now renting for [illegible] per month. Must be sold. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

Real Estate Purchasers

Will take Notice that the 3 Madison-st. Lots belonging to the estate of Peter Esch, deceased, will be sold at the Adams-st. Court House, at 10 o'clock this day, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1873, by order of Court.

Given Away!

[illegible] feet, in a beautiful suburban village, [illegible]. We charge only for Deeds, and improvement of streets. Tickets furnished to view this property. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

COAL.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

WILKESBARRE COAL,

All Sizes, Well Screened, and Free from Slate. Also, BLOSSBURG COAL, BRIAR HILL COAL, MEDWAY COAL, WILMINGTON COAL, CANNEL COAL.

OFFICE—19 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

A liberal discount made to Dealers in Yard and Country Customers, in all grades of Coal.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL Is a Specific and Radical Cure for CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GLOVES.

DENT'S KID GLOVES!

We have just received a full line of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED GLOVES, In all the New Colors. BROWN, PRIOR & FISK, Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

BABY JUMPER.

BABY MOTHERS! BABY FATHERS!

The PERFECTION BABY-JUMPER, pat Aug. 13, 1872. Latest social sensation. Illustrated in last Sunday's Tribune and Saturday's Journal. Selling by VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., and BARNUM BROTHERS. Also Occidental Manufacturing Company, Gano-st., near Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., sends circulars and sample for trial to any one by request.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL!

KOHN, WINEMAN & CO., Late A. & H. Kohn & Co., of 56 and 58 Wabash-av., have removed to their spacious and elegant rooms, 105 and 107 Wabash-av., Between Washington and Madison-sts., and will be glad to welcome all their friends and customers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL SITE, Near Corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Wentworth-av.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, Room 34, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., till Saturday, Sept. 20, 1873, at 12 m., to sell to the city a school site, not less than 150 feet front, near the corner of Wentworth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Buildings and Grounds," and indorsed "Proposals for School Site."

S. JOHNSTON, Clerk of Board of Education.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Parties having claims against me will confer a favor by presenting them for immediate payment. EDWARD MENDEL, Cor. State and Twenty-Second-sts.

"Ward's Collars."

Western Branch of E. M. & W. WARD, East Madison-st., have disposed of their stock of "Argosy," Cloth-faced, and Paper Collars, to J. H. & I. M. FRANK, 74 and 76 [illegible]-av., between Harrison and Van Buren-sts. In future all orders will be promptly attended to by them.

CABINET, TRUNK, FURNITURE, AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

We recently placed in our mill a 66-inch Segment [illegible] sawing all kinds of lumber to 30 inches in width, taking less kerf and making thicker lumber than any other sawing-machine in Chicago. Backing on hand and cut to order. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our work, and to the largest Segment saw in [illegible]. CLARK & HUTCHINS, Planing Mill and Box-Factory, Quarry-st. & Archer-av.

FOR SALE.

NOTE, DRAFT, AND RECEIPT BOOKS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., [illegible] and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

[illegible] will find it profitable to get our prices before buying elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE BEST VARIETY IN THE WEST. [illegible], examine our recent importations. [illegible]GGS, SPENCER & CO., 232 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

DIG-

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay. Semi-annual report now ready; delivery to subscribers. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

TO LOAN.

$7,000 [illegible] years, at 10 per cent interest. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

INSURANCE.

RHODE ISLAND Insurance Ass'n OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Cash Assets $1,800,000

Star Fire Ins. Co. OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets $400,000

Westchester Fire Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets $700,000

St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets $300,000

Atlas Fire Ins. Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Assets $225,000

For Insurance in above Companies apply to TEALL & FISHER, Agents, 148 LA SALLE-ST.

R. S. CRITCHELL. CHAS. H. FORD.

CRITCHELL & FORD, FIRE INSURANCE, 127 LaSalle-st.

PHENIX OF BROOKLYN. Cash Assets - - - - $2,000,000

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY OF MEMPHIS. Cash Assets - - - - $400,000

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Capital - - - - - - $10,000,000

COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ALBANY. Capital and Assets - - $400,000

JAMES L. ROSS, AGENT, No. 128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

INSURE!

LANCASHIRE Insurance Company OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. ASSETS - - - - - - $8,861,173

R. W. HOSMER & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

CONRAD WILKOWSKY. C. E. AFFELD.

INSURE WITH THE HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY. Assets, Over $1,800,000.00. REINSURES TWO-THIRDS IN OTHER GERMAN COMPANIES. CONRAD WILKOWSKY & CO., Agents. STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDINGS, 171 and 173 Washington-st.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

A Gentleman with $25,000 to $40,000 to invest in an established and profitable manufacturing business. Call or Address, JOHN TRIGHE, 214 State-st., Chicago.

SCOW WANTED.

To purchase or rent for two months, a large Scow or Canal-Boat. Apply to FITZSIMMONS & CONNELL, No. 236 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Furnished House on the South Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse-cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS AT COST, To Close Business, 112 Fifth-av.

HOTELS.

Merchants' Hotel,

(Corner Clark and Lake-sts.) now open for guests. Only one block from Sherman and Tremont Houses. Convenient to depots, street-cars, and omnibuses. $2.50 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

DISASTER.

Additional and Important Particulars of the Loss of the Ironsides.

The Steamer Had Long Been in an Unseaworthy Condition.

Thrilling Statements of Several of the Sufferers.

Barbarous Treatment of the Bodies of the Drowned.

Scene in Milwaukee on the Reception of the Bodies.

Official Account—Twenty Lost and Twenty-Nine Saved.

The Coroner's Jury Engaged in a Thorough Investigation.

Minor Casualties Elsewhere.

The Ironsides Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 17.—Having passed several hours at Grand Haven to-day in conversation with the officers and crew of the Ironsides and the few passengers still there who escaped death, I have elicited a few important facts which I do not find in the dispatches to this morning's Chicago and Detroit papers. Having made several passages on the Ironsides, and having myself been a sailor, I recognized one whom I knew to have been a deck-hand on the Ironsides. He is more intelligent than most men of his position, and appears to be a trustworthy fellow. He talked with me freely, but begged me not to publish his name, unless his statement were discredited. He described

THE PERIL OF THE LAST PASSAGE

that the Ironsides made from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, which was on Friday night last, reaching Grand Haven Saturday morning. He says the lake was very rough that night, and, although he had made several rougher passages in the same vessel, he was surprised to find her behaving much worse than he ever knew her to before; supposed it was due to the heavy cargo of wheat. There was more water in the hold than had come through the bilge any previous time to his knowledge.

THE PUMPS WORKING

all the last half of that night. He thought the pumping kept about even with the leaking; thinks the water in her hull must have come two feet above the keelson when she stood upright in smooth water, in Grand River, Saturday morning; for he then saw she drew near a foot more water than he had seen her draw before, with cargoes of about the same weight. The last time the pumps were sounded while yet in the lake that morning, it was reported on deck that there were

THREE FEET OF WATER IN THE HOLD.

My informant did not believe it then, but has since thought it may have been. The pumps continued working after the propeller made fast to the dock at Grand Haven; but it was only the immediate and rapid unloading of wheat that enabled the pumps to gain on the leakage and finally lighter her. There was no such weight of freight on the return passage to Milwaukee, Saturday night, and she leaked no more than vessels often do in constant service.

When asked if he meant by her behaving badly that it was difficult to ease her up against the heavier seas in such a manner as to lessen the shock, he replied "No"; he believed she carried a strong helm, but even in settling as easily as possible from the heavy seas, during that last passage, once, there was

A HORRIBLE QUIVER RAN THROUGH HER TIMBERS,

such as he never felt before, and all this agrees, only going more into particulars, with what I telegraphed to the *Tribune* last evening. The fact that the Ironsides' last passage but one was fraught with great peril, and that the passengers were greatly alarmed, many not retiring at all that night, and others leaving their berths and dressing when half way over,—are matters which I found too generally known in Grand Haven to need any leading questions to suggest them.

HOW THE DEAD IN THE LIFE-BOATS WERE DISPOSED OF.

I also talked with the watchman of the Ironsides. He said that heavy seas plunged over the boat he was in, and positively drowned people as they sat in their places. His boat left the Ironsides with seventeen persons; all were drowned in that way but three. Only three were alive when she reached the shore. As they drowned

"WE THREW THEM OVERBOARD."

He told this distinctly, and very coolly, as if it were all right. Such a statement very naturally arouses very painful suspicions. I neglected to ask his name, till he discovered I was not a sailor but a reporter; then he refused to tell me his name, or say anything more. It would be well for the Coroner to find out who was the watchman on the Ironsides, and examine him. He is a middle-sized, thick-set man, dark complexion. I must say he has a ruffianly look.

WAS THE WRECK CONTRACTED FOR?

I learned from others connected with the railroad and steamboat line, that Michael Engelman lately contracted to take over the lake a large quantity of wheat, and much depended on speedy fulfillment of the contract. When the Ironsides sank, she had 16,000 bushels on board.

THE FEELING AT GRAND HAVEN.

To the Associated Press.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 17.—The excitement in this city in relation to the wreck of the steamer Ironsides is still very high.

CARE OF THE BODIES.

All the bodies so far recovered have been identified and taken care of. The bodies of Mr. F. H. Bitting and wife, of Albion, Ind., were sent home this afternoon in charge of an attendant from there. Mrs. Bitting had $1,700 in Government bonds on her person, and Mr. Bitting had about $100 in currency. They also had nearly $1,000 worth of jewelry on their persons.

MISSING BODIES.

There are supposed to be four more bodies which have not been recovered, namely: H. Hasselbarth, Timothy Foley, Thomas Shea, and Robeson.

THE SAVED.

The following were among the saved, in addition to what was sent in last night's dispatches: Mr. Dundass, cook; C. H. Griffin, and E. K. Lord.

THE CORONER'S JURY

was postponed last night till to-day, but no information can be gained of them until after the investigation is through. The following were the names of the gentlemen chosen for the jury: The Hon. W. F. Storrs, foreman; the Hon. Dwight Cutler, C. L. Storrs, George Parks, A. J. Emlaw, and H. C. Akeley, Custom-House officer, all of this city. They are all gentlemen of strict integrity and sound judgment. It is their intention not to hurry through the investigation, but, with the assistance of the Government Inspectors of Steam Vessels, give the matter the most rigid examination.

IN A LEAKY CONDITION.

It is now claimed by persons who know that the steamer had been in a leaky condition for a number of days before the accident, and it is affirmed that when the boat was last in this port, which was on Saturday last, she had three feet of water in her hold, and that there was a considerable amount of grain damaged in consequence, and left on the dock. The Second-Engineer, George Cowan, states that the idea of the water going in her hatchways and putting out the fires is all humbug; that the water came in the bottom.

THE HULL OF THE WRETCHED STEAMER

was found to-day, four miles out, in twenty fathoms of water.

Statements of Officials of the Ironsides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—The steamer Saginaw, of the Englemann Line, arrived from Grand Haven early this morning, with the bodies of those drowned in the Ironsides disaster, and the survivors. A large crowd was at the depot in waiting to receive the dead and escort them to the residences of their families.

THE STATEMENT OF COWAN, SECOND ENGINEER

of the Ironsides, is as follows: "I was the second engineer on board the Ironsides. We left Milwaukee at about 10 o'clock Sunday night, with the wind about northwest. I came on watch at 1 o'clock Monday morning, when the Chief Engineer said he would go up and get a lunch, instructing me to keep close watch of the engine. All went well. At half past 2, Miglen, Chief Engineer, came down and asked how she was working. All was satisfactory, and continued so until about half past 3, when the wind freshened and hauled around to the southwest. At about 5 o'clock, the water annoyed me so that I used a bilge injection to force it out. This continued getting worse. A little before 7 o'clock we began slipping water badly. The gangways were smashed in by the force of the waves; the bunkers got blocked up by the boilers, so that the water could not run aft. Soon we began shipping water into the fire-room. I saw something must be done immediately. I sent one of the assistants up to the Chief Engineer, asking him to say to the Captain that we had better get before the wind in order to get the water out. The Captain said, 'that's just what I'm trying to do.' But the vessel was in the trough of the sea, and it was impossible to do it. We worked one engine back and the other forward, but

ALL EFFORT WAS USELESS;

we could not stir the boat. The water came in and put out the fires at about 10 o'clock. Previous to this, at about 9 o'clock, we had hoisted sail, and had also put up the signal of distress. When the fires went out, we began to think of saving ourselves in the small boats. There was no excitement among the crew; everybody knew his place, and kept it. To the best of my knowledge Capt. Sweetman did all that could be done; he was perfectly calm and cool. It seems queer that some of the boats at the Haven didn't come to our relief. Some say they saw the signal; others say they didn't. At about 11 o'clock we began lowering the boats.

The boat which belonged to our crew we gave the passengers, as also another one.

WE TOOK A METALIC BOAT FOR THE CREW.

As I stepped in, Driscoll and several others jumped in. A coal-heaver jumped after us as we pushed away. He must have jumped at least twenty feet. He struck the side of the boat, and clung to her. When we were about twenty-five feet away, our boat capsized. I came directly under her, striking my head against the seats. We all clung to her for about an hour and a half. We did not leave the propeller until just as she sunk. After we capsized and were clinging to the boat, we looked back, and there was Mike Crosson, the first mate, standing away up in the mast,

WAVING HIS HAND AS THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

The mast broke, and he was struck by it in the face and across the back, injuring him somewhat. After that we lost sight of him for a while. Then we drifted among the drift-wood of the propeller, and succeeded in righting our boat, and still clung to her, although, no one got into her. We drifted back toward the propeller, which was part above the water yet, and got on the hurricane deck. Here we found a pail and some oars, and bailed out our boat, and gave some oars to a few who found another boat. Then we picked Crosson off from the pilot-house, which had become detached from the propeller, and which he had managed to climb upon. We then made for shore, and succeeded in entering the harbor, followed by the other boats. We had sixteen in our boat; seven of these died before we got in, and probably from exhaustion. Two or three were drowned while one-half of their bodies were in the boat; they had

NO STRENGTH TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

When Driscoll was washed out and drowned, I seized his body and held on to it for about a mile, and then it was washed away from me. Before we landed, Senator Ferry's wife threw us a bottle of brandy, which we drank before getting out of the boat.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

The citizens of Grand Haven did everything in their power for us. I remember, especially, Ed Killen, proprietor of the Milwaukee House, where we all stopped; Mr. Percival, the agent of the D. & M. Road, and Mr. Humphrey, of the Englemann Transportation Line. They worked hard for us, as, in fact, did everybody.

THE BOAT DID NOT LEAK FRIDAY NIGHT.

Statements to that effect are all false. She was in a perfectly seaworthy condition, and so considered by all the officers.

THE STATEMENT OF A PORTER,

Peter Riley, is as follows: "I was first porter on board the Ironsides. I got up at 2 o'clock in the morning. All was right at that time, and seemed so until about 2 o'clock. The sea had been getting heavier all the time. The fires were put out by the water at 10 o'clock, and then we took to the small boats. I took charge of the third boat which left the propeller. There were thirteen in the boat, including Maggie, the chambermaid, and a strange lady—one of the passengers. Our boat did not capsize. All were saved but one, and that was Mr. Wimmel, the New York traveling agent; he and Mr. Dundasher, the cook, were washed out. Dundasher swam in all right, but Wimmel seemed exhausted, and made no effort to save himself. We then struck for the beach. A young machinist of Grand Haven, whose name I don't know, came out to us at the risk of his life, and tied a rope to our boat, so as to haul us in. He was

A BRAVE FELLOW.

I saved $700 of express money. There were ten people in the boat that was ahead of us. There was very little excitement. The people all acted calmly, and did the best they could.

THE DEAD IN MILWAUKEE.

The boat brought over the bodies of Capt. Sweetman, John Hiles, Mrs. Valentine and child, Mrs. Hazelberth, Robert McGlue, John Driscoll, Thomas Shea, Wm. Smith, J. Brown, Wm. Robeson, and Jas. Heany. Friends of Sweetman and McGlue viewed their remains at the warehouse, and shortly after all were placed in charge of their relatives. The funerals of John Hiles, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Valentine, Harry Valentine, and John Driscoll takes place to-morrow. A published list of the drowned by the Ironsides disaster bears the names of twenty persons, and that of the saved, twenty-nine.

Collision on Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17.—The Road Paymaster's and down passenger train on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad collided near Columbia this morning about 9 o'clock, smashing both locomotives, killing Paymaster W. Elliot Orchard, and a colored man named James Archey. Engineer Williamston had a leg broken and was injured internally. A colored boy had a foot crushed, and Expressman Graham was cut in the head slightly. Two express cars smashed, but the passengers were uninjured.

Three Men Drowned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A sailboat, having on board five persons, left Sodus, on Lake Ontario, for this city on Monday morning. That afternoon the boat capsized and three of the occupants were drowned. Yesterday afternoon the other occupants were found clinging to the upturned boat and rescued. The names of the lost are Mrs. J. E. Lovroyaft and F. C. Raymond and wife. Saved—S. J. Lovroyaft and wife. All of Rochester.

The Detroit-Milwaukee Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—In the Lowell accident investigation, the Coroner's jury acquitted the railroad employes of blame, but the evidence shows that the cattle got on the track as the result of a defective fence.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Number of Cases at Shreveport Decreasing—Twenty-five Burials Yesterday—Total Number of Deaths from the Disease 226—Number of Sick Estimated at from 500 to 800—Aid Going Forward—The Disease in Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The *Picayune's* special from Shreveport, La., says: "The number of cases of yellow fever to-day is less than for the several preceding days, and the number of interments fell from 33 yesterday to 25 to-day. It is not thought, however, that there is any abatement, but that the material for the fever to work on is considerably diminished. The following is a list of the interments to-day: Ann Burns, aged 23; Father Quinaris, 26; Handy Williams (colored), 35; W. B. Smith, 27; Thos. Bylam, age not given; P. Lacosett, 23; H. S. Tegues, 30; Dr. L. B. Leviase, 36; Sarah Reid (colored), 18; Mary Nipple, 20; V. T. Calhoun, 33; Fanny Meyers, 27; George Simon, 55; Robert Brewer, age not given; D. C. Gots (colored), age not given; Miss P. Ferkerson, age not given; William Dunlap, 26; M. King, 40; W. W. McCan, 26; H. Barnell, 31; A. M. Jackson (colored), 8; one child; M. Blanton, 35; Henry Hordman, age not given; Herman Hoedler, 28.

The Shreveport *Times*, this morning, says: "The epidemic exhibits but little change, while the number of new cases is less, greatly owing to the want of material. The number of deaths is fearful to contemplate. The mortality is beyond precedent, and it looks as though but comparatively few would get well. Thus far very few have got about, while some linger along between life and death. In some few instances whole families have been swept out of existence in the short space of one week. The sudden change in the weather last Sunday night sent scores to their beds, which accounts for the large number of interments in the last day or two. In the language of one of the New Orleans physicians, they are dropping off like sheep dying with the rot. Medical treatment of the most skillful kind does not appear to do any good in a great many cases, while in many others the temporary relief afforded is quickly followed by death. Our stores are all closed, and all our dwellings turned into hospitals. In fact, Shreveport is one great hospital, one great charnel-house, and the *Times* merely a death-record." The same journal says: "The number of interments since the 1st of September sums up 226. The number of sick is variously estimated at from 500 to 800."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—Parties who arrived here this evening from Shreveport report the yellow fever abating for want of victims. The telegraph office was reopened there yesterday, and the transfer of money for the relief of the distressed can be made by telegraph.

Passengers who left Fulton this morning contradict the rumors of yellow fever at that place. The rumors of disease in this city are without the slightest foundation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A meeting in aid of the Shreveport sufferers was held this morning at the office of the Republic Life Insurance Company, corner on Fourth and Chestnut streets. Joshua L. Bailey and George H Stuart, Jr., acted as Chairman and Secretary. J. Drexel, of Drexel & Co., bankers, was appointed permanent Treasurer. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars were subscribed. A committee having been appointed to receive subscriptions, the meeting adjourned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The Board of Health report eleven deaths to-day, nine from yellow fever. The Howard Association is in full operation, and the Odd Fellows and Masons are also organizing relief committees. The fever is not believed to be spreading, and there are hardly any deaths among persons properly treated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from the senior commanding officer at Key West to the Navy Department reports that all the cases of yellow fever on board the Pawnee—some half-dozen—are doing well. Only one other death than that of Lieut.-Commander Mitchell has taken place—that of Paymaster Writer, of the Pawnee, who died on shore. There were no cases of fever in Key West; and the officers and crew of the Sangus were in excellent health.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Dr. Elisha Harris, Secretary of the American Public Health Association, has sent a personal contribution of $100 to Shreveport, La., and also makes an urgent request that the Howard Associations of that city and of Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans shall send and supervise the requisite number of seasoned nurses, hospital supplies, and aid to provide for all the sick; also that the authorities of Caddo Parish take speedy measures for the quiet removal and shelter (encampment, if need be) of the unprotected who have not yet fallen by the pestilence. Dr. Harris recommends a removal beyond the first line of the plain and hills that skirt the Red River in that region, and adds: "Flight to a great distance will not give the kind of security that can be obtained at small cost and less than three hours' travel. If $5,000 and an effective organization of nurses, together with a well-devised plan for removing the unprotected, were to be brought into effective service in Shreveport to-day, the panic and pestilence would soon cease." The cotton-brokers will telegraph their contributions by money-orders through the Howard Association of New Orleans. The members of the Cotton Exchange forwarded $1,000 to Shreveport to-day. The Gold and Stock Exchange is raising funds for the same purpose.

CRIME.

Additional Developments Regarding the Brooklyn Frauds.

Amounts Loaned by Sprague and the Parties Who Got the Money.

Miscellaneous Criminal Matters.

The Brooklyn Frauds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—In addition to the loans made by Sprague of moneys belonging to the City of Brooklyn, which were telegraphed last night, it appears that he made a loan of $50,000 to the Willimantic Railroad from the general fund of Brooklyn City, but subsequently, fearing the fraud might be discovered, the amount was returned to the general fund, but an equal amount was taken from the Education fund. Another loan of $55,000 was made on bonds of the Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction Railroad bonds. The District-Attorney also stated to-day that Mills, Sprague, and Rodman used the city funds to speculate on Wall street, and mentioned the firm of Marx & Co, as among those who received large loans from them.

The investigations into the operations of the Brooklyn Trust Company by the District-Attorney show that, although its charter specially provides that loans shall not be made by it to any of its officers, some $868,000 have been borrowed and used by its Trustees and others of its officers. Of this amount, $220,000 was loaned to S. L. Husted, a member of the Legislature; $210,000 to James D. Fish, President of the New York Marine Bank; $30,000 to W. C. Kingsley, the Brooklyn bridge contractor; $40,000 to Judge McCue, a Trustee; $185,000 to W. S. Tisdale, and $100,000 to A. A. Low & Bros., of which firm J. O. Low, one of the Trustees, is a partner. Most of these loans have been paid.

Further developments to-night relative to the affairs of the Trust Company are furnished by the *Tribune*. It is stated that last April Mr. Chauncey, one of the Directors, called on President Mills, asking him if injudicious loans had been made to a railway to enable it to finish its road. Mr. Mills coolly replied that there were no loans on railway securities, whereupon Rodman said there was a loan of $50,000 on the bonds of the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad. When Mills admitted such was the fact, he was then asked if there were any more, replying in the negative. Rodman again interposed, saying there were three loans of $50,000 each on the same bonds, and Mills again coolly admitted the fact. Chauncey, after three months' effort, being opposed by Judge McCue, succeeded in having a committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Trust Company. The committee was to commence the examination July 15. On that morning Mills drowned himself. The examination proved him a defaulter to the extent of, as stated, $100,000, but will probably prove that he had stolen $500,000, for which the Trust Company is responsible. The Willimantic Railroad Company negotiated a loan of $200,000 with Jonathan A. White, who obtained the money of Mills and Rodman, and afterward, wanting more money to complete the road, White, Mills, Rodman, and Joseph D. Fish, all of the Trust Company, contracted to lay the rails and finish the road, they to be paid $265,000 in first mortgage bonds, and to have all the remaining assets of the Company in the shape of stock unsold. Middletown and Portland, Conn., gave these contractors $804,000 of second mortgage bonds as a premium if they would finish the road. They were made Directors, and White and Mills were the Executive Committee. The latter issued notes of the road for iron, and otherwise obtained material at the expense of the road, which they had contracted to build. Samuel S. Warner, agent of the above towns, a State Senator of Connecticut, was finally induced to deposit $804,000 of bonds in trust in the Brooklyn Trust Company. There was a specification in the contract that these bonds were not to be delivered till the road was completed to New York. He also left $1,000,000 worth of stock of the road to the Trust Company, taking the Company's receipt therefor. Mills and White also previously agreed that they would deposit $500,000 in cash in the Brooklyn Trust Company to forward the work, which was to be done immediately. They required a certificate from Mills, as President of the Company, that this amount of $500,000, was deposited with the Company, and Mills gave it. After the death of Mills, the railway officials asked Rodman and White if they could have more advance. White replied that they could, but Rodman denounced White as a liar, exposed his falsehood, and told them the Trust Company could not advance any money. The railway agents then demanded their bonds, and Warner also demanded them. The latter ascertained also that Mills had never deposited the $500,000 cash for the benefit of the road, which he (Mills) had certified to. It appears that the greater portion of the above bonds had been sold in Wall street by White and Mills. The trunk in which they were placed by Warner in the Trust Company was found in the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company yesterday, and over a half a million of bonds were missing. Among the securities turned over by Sprague to Comptroller Schroeder to cover the losses in the City Treasury were $75,000 of these railway bonds, beside $5,000 worth of coupons of interest due the past year. What action by the railway company or the agents, the Trust Company, will be taken is not yet known.

Counterfeiters and Forgers Arrested in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars of Government bonds were accepted at from 110.87½@111.12.

James English, William Spikes, alias Henry Davis, John Radford, and George Harrington, were arrested last evening on board of a canal-boat, while counterfeiting 3 and 5 cent pieces. A large quantity of spurious coin, molds, &c., were captured. English and Spikes have each served five years in the Sing Sing prison for counterfeiting.

Edward Upton and Thomas Conley have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the circulating of the forged mortgage bonds of the Mississippi Valley Railroad.

Murderers Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Casper Scheuis, who killed his wife in July last, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to thirteen years in the State Prison.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—George Byas has been sentenced to ten years in the State Prison for the murder of Delia Corcoran.

Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Catharine Erin, a widow, was found dead in bed in a house on an alley near Dupont street. Marks of violence on her person, and blood on the pillow and floor, indicate that the woman had been murdered a short time before. A son was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party. He was too drunk to give an account of himself.

TO LAKE CAPTAINS.

A New Light on St. Helena Island, in the Straits of Mackinaw, on Pointe Eaux Barques, Lake Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Notice to mariners is given by the Light-house Board, that on and after the night of the 20th inst., a fixed red light will be exhibited from the red brick tower on the south-east point of St. Helena Island, in the Straits of Mackinaw, Mich. The apparatus is a Fresnel lens, of the three and a half order, and illuminates the entire horizon. The focal plane is elevated above the level of the lake, which corresponds to a range of visibility of a light over fifteen miles. Notice is also given that, on or about the night of the 12th inst., the fixed light now exhibited from the former at Pointe Eaux Barques, Lake Huron, will be removed; and in its stead will be shown a revolving white light, having an interval of ten seconds between the brightest flashes.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—A prominent resident of Ann Arbor came to this city this morning, for the purpose of instituting bankruptcy proceedings against the suspended banking house of Miller & Webster. An examination shows that the assets of the firm amount to less than $20,000, while its liabilities exceed $80,000. There is no little excitement among business men at Ann Arbor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—The steamships Hermann, Australia, and St. Laurent, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Arrived, steamship Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Scotia, from Liverpool.

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Partisan Republicanism and Democracy Past Their Usefulness, and Should Be Abandoned.

"The People Should Associate Themselves to Carry Out Retroactive and Corrective Measures."

How Producers and Consumers Are Oppressed by the Railroads.

Unjust Discrimination Against Chicago in Favor of Rival Seaboard Cities.

When Chicago Suffers, Illinois and the Whole Northwest Suffer.

Speech of Col. Richard P. Morgan, Jr., Delivered at Saybrook, Ill., Sept. 17, 1873.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAYBROOK, Ill., Sept. 17.—If the beautiful skies and cooling breezes are any criterion, certainly Providence in an especial manner continues to smile upon the Farmers' Movement. A more delightful day could not have been made for this grand gathering of the Farmers' Anti-Monopoly party of McLean County, contending with the greatest opposition of any county in the State. The row which they have been compelled to hoe has been more than usually filled with weeds, which, however, are being fast cut down with the anti-monopoly scythe. The Granges, as usual, were profuse with their mottoes, which fully indicate the state of feeling in their organizations. Despite the efforts of the magnates of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the farmers will act and vote for themselves. As specimens of the mottoes, we select the following:

"*Of a sham of a Republic we are tired; a true reform we now desire.*"

"*We vote for no man who can be bought by salary-grab or steal.*"

"*If any political party stands in the way of our rights, let it die.*"

The procession having now reached Cheney's Grove, the audience were called to order by the President of the day, J. B. Lewis, of Saybrook, who, in a few well-chosen remarks, gave the reason for the present great uprising, and the crying necessity of a new party organization. He was followed by an address of welcome, delivered by O. Springstead, of Saybrook. Music was then given by the Saybrook Band, when the President of the day introduced to the audience Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, who was received with loud and long cheers, and spoke as reported below:

A. E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, followed with a speech of great force and happy in its effects. He said there were no issues now between the new and old parties, and all of the old questions which had so long divided them were settled forever. New dangers threatened us, and new dangers were to be met. Shall we stand longer divided? He then spoke of the great growth of the railroad power, which was, in his opinion, completely eclipsed by the sun of all villainies—the present protective tariff. That question he wished to see fairly met, and in such a manner that there can be no doubt or misunderstanding. When we talk tariff, we mean free trade; and we may just as well say it now as six months or a year hence, when this question will be the most prominent and important one which will occupy the attention of our people. He was followed by James Carter, of Bloomington, editor of the *Anti-Monopolist*. He showed a similarity between this people and the Israelites, and asked if this people would sit down by the placid Sangamon, and weep; or should they be up and doing. He then spoke of the Anti-Monopoly platform; taking it up by planks, and showing how truthfully it stated the political views of the people and how it was for the best interest of all the people that these principles should be incorporated in the laws of the land.

John Salls, of Dale, and John D. Lewis, of Cheeney's Grove,—both farmers and among the most active and energetic men in the new movement,—made stirring, eloquent and practical speeches, which were well received by the audience.

This meeting did not close until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It will do great good, and make a lasting impression upon the minds of all present that the Farmer's Movement is gaining ground daily and establishing itself with such a firm foothold that no political power can much longer stand before it. It is no longer doubted by its most bitter enemies. It is safe to set down McLean County sure to elect the Anti-Monopoly ticket. This was the universal opinion on the ground to-day.

COL. MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens of McLean County and Illinois:

I thank you sincerely for your hearty greeting. It is highly gratifying, because it carries with it not only hospitality, but also that which is far more desirable,—an expression of your approbation and confidence.

It is needless, perhaps, for me to state that this is the first occasion in my life on which I have appeared before such a great concourse of my fellow-citizens, invested with any considerable degree of prominence or responsibility. I deeply regret my want of experience in this regard, because it obliges me to ask of you ever more than your abundant welcome; and diminishes the effect that might justly attach, under more favorable circumstances, to what I may say. Give to me, then, in this novel situation, to my unskilled voice and hand, your kind consideration. But, so far as you suppose me to possess knowledge, or experience, that may be made useful in our common interest, and as regards the sincerity of my motives and actions, apply the severest tests. Beware that those tests of capacity and fitness are justly, thoroughly, and honorably applied to every man who is willing to serve you in official station. Your safety, as a republican people, demands of you to do so. It has been well said that no man should be too delicate to ask for what properly belongs to him. It is an evidence of weakness; and whoever lacks the manliness to *demand* his own, if necessary, soon falls a victim to selfish and designing persons, and this applies to communities as well as individuals.

So far as I have hitherto been able to serve you, it being the only political position I have ever occupied, and which was neither sought nor obtained as a reward for political services, I can justly claim your confidence in that I performed my duties faithfully, and with an earnest purpose to produce the result you were seeking.

For our better acquaintance, it may be proper and of interest to you that I should state, in this connection,

SOME OF THE REASONS

why my sympathies have been, and now are, naturally with the people and opposed to the wrongful oppressions of capital. Until I was 16 years old I was brought up on a farm, and performed every kind of labor that falls to the lot of farmers' sons up to that age. For several years, after arriving at manhood I obtained my living by farming, in Livingston County, in this State. I, as well as you, have raised corn on my own land and sold it for 15 and 20 cents a bushel, and, in that experience, I learned to know that if it be true that the laborer is worthy of his hire, he can't get his pay out of corn at that price.

For twenty years I have practiced the profession of civil engineering, and have been connected with the construction of several railroads, notably, the Hudson River Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. During my connection with those roads, my attention was necessarily called to the cost of construction and operation, and the defects inherent in the system were brought to my notice; and also during that time I have been an enforced observer of the varied oppressions and unjust demands of capital upon labor. Inasmuch as I have been called to my present position without my own motion, these remarks seem to be due to you as well as myself, before entering upon the consideration of the matters we are here to consult about.

The people of this country, so far as their present relations to politics exist, may be divided into

THREE CLASSES:

First—The vast majority of the voters of all political parties, with varying shades of political opinions, who neither seek nor desire any official station, but who act with the party most nearly representing their opinions; with no other motive than an honest desire to promote the public welfare, and to advance the interests of the whole country by the adoption of such measures as, in their judgment, are most like to attain that end.

Second—A much smaller number of men, that spring from the first class by the force of their opinions on questions of public policy, actuated by a just and laudable ambition to serve the people in official stations, so that they may be able to promote the triumph of the opinions which they honestly entertain, and who possess a fixed determination to discharge with fidelity the duties of any position to which they may be advanced.

A *third* class, very much larger than the last, consists of professional politicians and habitual office-seekers, belonging now to one and then to another political party, as prospects of success vary without political principles, and aiming only at their personal advantage, regardless of the public good and the obligations in the trusts they receive from the people. These are the men who manipulate caucuses and conventions, and, having secured the nominations to office of persons likely to join in their schemes, they, by loud professions of patriotism and vehement appeals to party-prejudice and the lash of party-discipline, succeed in influencing the honest members of their party to vote for nominations not fit to be made.

I desire to say, in this connection, that my remarks are general, and not by any means personal.

These corrupt and unscrupulous men, in and out of office, form the

ALMOST INNUMERABLE POLITICAL RINGS

which now infest the country,—the Court-House rings, Tammany rings, Credit Mobilier rings, whisky rings, railroad rings, and the thousand other corrupt combinations existing in almost every county, city, and State in the whole country. These combinations, and the evil effects they have produced, have become generally known, and are no longer denied. And the enormous frauds which they have, and are constantly perpetrating upon the people, have excited well-founded alarm and just indignation.

Vast amounts of capital are concentrated, and contribute freely to the support of these conspirators. Take, for instance, the capital invested in railroads in each State; that invested in National Banks; that invested in large manufacturing corporations, mainly situated in a few localities, managed by able and sagacious men, many of whom are also unscrupulous. Is it then to be wondered at that members of Congress and of State Legislatures, nominated to those offices in the manner suggested, should yield to their influence, and should, as there is too much reason to believe,

OFTEN ACCEPT DIRECT BRIBES.

These allegations of infidelity to public duty apply to each of the existing political parties. While in each there are many honorable and trustworthy officers, they are unfortunately a minority, and their efforts against these combinations are of necessity unavailing. The masses of both parties have interests in common, and are alike honest in their desires to promote the general welfare; yet the wire-pullers, whose business it is to live by party-politics, aided by the machinery of their respective parties, have succeeded in controlling both. The activity and watchfulness of these men, together with a *too strong party spirit*, which they are careful to cultivate among the people, have enabled them to control public affairs, both in the States and Nation, until the evils produced have reached

AN APPALLING MAGNITUDE.

It is for this reason we are here to-day, breaking away from old political affiliations, and uniting in a common effort to redeem the country from the hands of corrupt men, and to relieve ourselves from the burdens imposed upon us by the varied forms of special legislation which have been wrongfully permitted, *by our trusted servants*, to be placed upon us. No one now has the hardihood to deny these facts, but, with a confidence not justified by evidences before us, we are solicited to stand firm by the old parties. We are called upon to witness their patriotic Anti-Monopoly resolutions and platforms. We are told that reform and relief will more surely take place within the present parties than by means of a party raised especially for that purpose, and which has been made necessary by their infidelity. If their claims are well-grounded and reasonable for us to believe, how comes it that, by the action of these very parties, whose existence the wire-pullers are pleased to consider so essential, the evils under which the whole land groans have attained such vast proportions? The truth is, that both organizations have

PASSED THEIR DAYS OF USEFULNESS,

and, whatever good they may have done in the past, we know they have recently failed in a signal manner to protect the people against the growth of the evils complained of, and until the masses are startled. It was their bounden duty to place themselves an impenetrable barrier between the people and oppression; but, instead of discharging that duty faithfully, the corrupt men of each have struck hands with the monopolists, and have neutralized in one way and another the honest efforts of all the good men of each party to secure reform.

The single statement of Senator Morton, of Indiana, made in his great speech, recently delivered at the opening of the political campaign in Ohio,

FULLY AFFIRMS THIS POSITION.

The Senator eagerly disclaimed, in regard to the "back-pay salary-grab," any wish to be understood "as approving the principles involved." (Want of principles the Honorable Senator should have said.) The measure, he said, "was in no sense a party one." "So far as that is concerned," he continued, "it may not be improper to observe that more Democrats voted for it in the two Houses, in proportion to their numbers, than Republicans, but it was in no sense a party measure."

From this statement, it is fair to presume that the Senator believes, when the officers of political parties unite for purposes detrimental to the public interest, and solely to promote their personal gain, that responsibility is left like a cloak at the door of the Treasury, only to be resumed again when the plunderers emerge with their ill-gotten booty.

It is immaterial to the people whether or not it was a party measure,—the *result* is the same to them; and the only benefit they are likely to receive from that appropriation of their money is the complete evidence it furnishes that designing and corrupt men control both of the existing political parties.

Is it not high time, then, that these organizations, which have so utterly failed, as stated,

SHOULD BE ABANDONED;

and that the people should associate themselves to carry out retroactive and corrective measures, needed now and in the near future for their relief?

Fully understanding these conditions, and having for several years realized the hopelessness of obtaining relief through the old parties, it required no effort on my part to act promptly with a genuine movement of the people for the purpose of reform through a new organization.

It would seem to be difficult—nay, impossible—that results more disastrous to the public welfare should be produced; almost any change promises to be for the better.

The evils from which we suffer, though existing in various forms, are closely akin to each other, and may be said, *perhaps*, to spring

SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THE SAME ROOT.

The vast revenues of the General Government, raised by burdensome and oppressive taxation, exaggerated by wasteful expenditure, *must be reduced*.

The legislation which seeks to advance the interests of one class by imposing undue burdens upon another, *must be changed*.

The currency of the country should be reformed. The great corporations that control and monopolize the avenues of trade must be compelled to act in harmony with the public interest. Corrupt officials must be sought out and punished, and a new spirit of upright and economical administration firmly established for the people.

It is evident that the work we are entering upon is of no small magnitude, and to make it successful will require

TIME, PERSISTENCE, AND WISDOM.

Let no man who puts his hand to this plow look back. To adopt the language of the New York *Times*, "An earnest movement of political reform will always have to encounter numerous enemies. It aims at abolishing certain things in which many people are deeply interested in preserving. It has little to offer, for one of its objects is to secure economy and efficiency. It cannot fill public offices with unfit persons, because that is one of the evils it sets out to correct. It cannot give bribes, because it undertakes to preserve the Public Treasury from robbery.

There will, then, from the very outset, be a strong phalanx arrayed against it. Even if partial victory is secured, there will too often be more complaining than rejoicing. The friends of the dishonest factions will declare that the new officials are not equal to the old. Very likely the reformers themselves will make some mistakes, especially in the course of a long and difficult contest. Then a great chuckle will be raised over them, and the friends of the outs will remind you that they always told you how it would be, and ask you 'What you think of reform now?'" All these and other difficulties will be promoted to an unusual degree by the subtle and far-reaching money-power we are contending with.

Such being the work to be done, such the enemies to encounter, such the evils to be destroyed, it is evident the contest will be

A LONG AND ARDUOUS ONE.

Let no man flatter himself with the hope of sudden victory. The changes to be made are in themselves great, and true statesmanship requires that in some respects they should be gradual; but the interests involved are so vital, and the benefits to be gained so great, as to give the highest encouragement to all those who are honestly seeking to bring about these great and much-needed reforms.

It must also be borne in mind that the proposed reforms appeal directly to the whole people of the country, to all classes, excepting only the monopolists and their sleuth-hounds, the corrupt politicians; and that, therefore, the people, enlightened by honorable and truthful discussion, will see to it that the work is thoroughly done.

Are you, my fellow-citizens, willing to enlist for the war? Will you exhibit to these corrupt men who have brought us to this strait, and to the world, the power of the

JUST INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE?

The number and variety of topics pressing upon our attention, and the intricacy of the questions involved in the proper consideration of most of them, make it impossible to discuss them satisfactorily within the limits of such an address as this.

Inasmuch as the attention of yourselves and the people of this portion of the State was first directed to a consideration of the relations of the railroads to the public, and the method by which the State could properly regulate the charges on railroads, so as to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion for transporting persons and property, I shall confine what I have further to say to you to this topic.

The value to the people of this State, and the country at large, of railroads honestly constructed and operated as promoting the general welfare, no one now seeks to question. Nor is it believed to be true that the real interests of the people and of railroads are in anywise in conflict. No just-minded man desires that capital actually and properly expended in the construction of railroads should fail to return to the owners thereof a just and reasonable interest upon such investment, over and above the proper expenses in maintaining and operating them. But the people have been, and now are,

SUBJECTED TO A DOUBLE BURDEN

by nearly all the railroads.

One of these grows out of the fact that the nominal cost of the roads is very largely in excess of their actual cost; and this is true although that cost is estimated upon the basis of actual cash subscriptions to stock and the proceeds of mortgage-bonds sold at considerable discount. In addition to this, stocks have been issued by way of dividends, and to "capitalize earnings," as it is styled by railroad managers. This, in brief, means that those railroad companies which have made earnings great enough to enable the payment of maintenance and operating expenses, interest on their bonded debts, and to pay dividends on their stock, and also construct branch-lines, and make improvements in the capacity of their roads,—which latter items alike belong to construction,—

MUST HAVE CHARGED UNREASONABLE RATES

to have accomplished so much.

It is admitted that, by the common law, underlying such privileges as could be constitutionally granted to the railroad corporations of the country, the charges of a common carrier must be reasonable, and without unjust discrimination; therefore, every dollar expended by the railroad companies of the United States out of their earnings upon the work of construction, after paying maintenance and operating expenses, and reasonable interest on the *actual capital* invested, has been taken secretly and fraudulently from the people.

These accretions of value to the roads, in their increased capacity, after an accumulation of years, have been adroitly thrown into the pockets of the stockholders by an issue of stock to represent the value thus secretly accumulated from excessive earnings, the result of

UNREASONABLE AND EXCESSIVE RATES.

The New York Central Railroad has more than $100,000 *per mile* of this secretly-extorted money now embraced in its represented capital.

Various methods of erecting fictitious capital into the attitude of actual money expended are employed, but always with the same result so far as the people are concerned; and also mortgage bonds have been, and are being, fraudulently disposed of.

In this way, the sum upon which earnings are now to be made, and interest and dividends paid, is very largely exaggerated above the true cost of the roads. It is impossible to state with accuracy, from any statistics before the public, what the amount of such excess is; but it is believed by those most competent to judge, that, on the railroads in this State, the amount is not less than

EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Can we realize the magnitude of this enormous sum? Let us put it in form so as to enable ourselves to do so in some degree. For easy computation, we will say there are 100 counties in Illinois. If each county embraces an average of 15 townships, 6 miles square, it would give in all the State 1,500 townships, which is probably very near the truth. Eighty millions of dollars divided by 1,500 makes the average amount of fictitious debt for each township equal $53,333,—enough to build and complete 53 comfortable farm-houses in every township in the State, and, in the whole State, 80,000 houses better than the average farm-houses of Illinois.

The aggregate of such excessive nominal cost in the United States may be safely estimated to exceed $800,000,000, equal to

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMES,—

comfortable homes for 5,000,000 people.

On this enormous nominal capital, or, as it is commonly designated, "watered stock," which represents *actually nothing*, dividends are sought to be made by railway-managers, and, to a considerable extent, they have hitherto succeeded in doing so. To accomplish this end, railroads must necessarily charge unreasonable and extortionate rates, and, unless restrained, will continue forever to subject the people to the same wrongs.

Suppose Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and some other high representatives of railroad cupidity, had, by a single resolution, placed a debt of $800,000,000 upon the people of the United States, and sent out their agents to collect the interest annually forever. Would you pay your proportion? This is precisely what has been done, only it has crept on by stealthy degrees. The railroad-system, under proper control, as a new manifestation of power and usefulness, is grand almost beyond human conception,—but not grander than terrible, if it takes the form of a

BLINDLY-SELFISH AND UNRESTRAINED GIANT,—

an immense vampire, spreading over all this fair land, sapping from the people their long-cherished hopes of real and enduring liberty, and wresting from them the God-given blessings of this, our beloved country.

To secure complete relief, then,—and we cannot afford to adopt half-measures,—the first work to be done is to ascertain the actual and equitable cost of each railroad, having due regard for the rights of the people and railroads, but without regard to the ability of the railroads to make earnings enabling the payment of dividends on fictitious stock, or interest on fraudulent bonded debt. Until this just basis is obtained, satisfactory rates cannot be accurately established.

It will be quite enough if the people consent to pay tithes perpetually upon the costs resulting from improvident and bad management, in addition to the necessary charges for constructing their railways. Upon such a valuation the property of railroads should be taxed the same as individual citizens, and from their net earnings they should be permitted to pay

ONLY REASONABLE INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS,

as for money loaned. They must also be required to observe strict economy in their management, and prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws.

The second burden imposed by the railroads, before alluded to, arises out of the excessive charges and irregular and unjust discriminations, especially in the transportation of freight. To enter upon this branch of the subject in detail would occupy more time than I have at my disposal, and would involve an array of statistics and figures more than the human memory could retain, and would be of little practical value on such an occasion as this. One striking illustration, generally applicable, will suffice:

The recent rate upon first-class freight from the City of New York to Bloomington in this State, about 1,000 miles, all the way by rail, has been 30 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, or an average of 8 mills per ton per mile. At the same time, the rate from Chicago to Bloomington via the Chicago & Alton Railroad, for the same class of freight, a distance of 127 miles, was 58 cents per 100 pounds, or about 9 cents and 1 mill per ton per mile,—more than

ELEVEN TIMES GREATER CHARGE.

The merchants of Chicago may well complain of such excessive difference in rates, as destructive to their business; but it is not the recent law that has produced this injury to Chicago, as has been stated. This vicious condition of rates has existed substantially for many years,—the price for transporting merchandise from the seaboard cities being frequently less than the price charged for the same freight from Chicago to the same points.

One of two things must be true; either that the through rates from the seaboard cities to the interior of Illinois and adjacent country are greatly too low to be remunerative, or that the local rates from Chicago to the same points are oppressive and extortionate.

If the former be true, then the loss upon the transportation of through goods must be made up by excessive charges upon local transportation; and the latter is therefore charged, not only with its reasonable cost, but also with the burden of the loss occasioned by an unjust discrimination against Chicago in favor of its rival seaboard cities.

Although primarily the injury thus produced may be said to be borne by Chicago and other interior cities, yet, in the end, the losses fall upon the consumers of the goods, and upon

THE PRODUCERS OF THE STATE,

whose products are charged with excessive rates for local service and for transportation in seeking market, to make good the losses occasioned by such, *if they are*, unreasonably low rates.

The geographical position of Chicago ordinarily guarantees cheap rates for transportation to and from that point by natural lines of transit. It is a great commercial centre by reason of these advantages the influence of which, in a great degree, controls the rates charged by the railroads which centre there. But, if all other points at the West are to have low rates equal to Chicago, and, to make good the losses on such low rates, extortionate charges are made on local freights,—products going to and merchandise shipped from Chicago,—the effect will soon be apparent. Indeed, the serious results upon Chicago and this State of the vicious freight system during the past ten years can be quite clearly apprehended by any intelligent person who will take the time to consider the subject.

The local rates within this State for transporting articles of prime necessity, such as fuel, lumber, stone, agricultural products and implements are from three to ten, and even twenty times greater per ton per mile than the rates on higher classes of freight to and from the seaboard States.

It is quite clear that all kinds of articles manufactured at the East are brought here by rail at unremunerative rates, and also grain shipped to the Eastern States by rail at a loss, else the local charges on the roads in Illinois, and all the States, are

OUTRAGEOUSLY WRONGFUL AND EXTORTIONATE.

If the first be true, it presents an unjust and vastly injurious discrimination against Chicago, and St. Louis, and the whole Northwest, in favor of the manufacturing States at the East, sustained by extortionate local rates.

If the rates of freight charged by the railroads were reasonable and just,—an equal charge for the same service, as a rule, based on a just and equitable scale,—and such as would, if proper, in the aggregate produce to the railroad-companies of the country the same amount of gross earnings as they now receive, the effect of the change and equalization would be to relieve the people of this and other States from the burdens imposed by extortionate local charges, and from an artificial competition with the East, created by rates which are now in the interest of that section of the country.

It would, in a short period of time, develop the various interests and manufactures now so completely repressed by these discriminations.

Such a condition would at once increase, and soon greatly add to, the population and wealth of this State,—enchance the value of lands and products through the influence of home-markets. The producer and consumer would stand face to face, and Chicago would have

THE BENEFIT OF ITS NATURAL ADVANTAGES,

now greatly impaired by the wrongful conditions existing.

Illinois possesses many great facilities for carrying on manufacturing successfully, and no sound reason can be given why they should be repressed by continuing the vicious freight-rates which have existed in the past. Certainly no reasons can be presented of sufficient force to justify us in tamely submitting that those advantages should remain dormant, to satisfy either the folly or cupidity of the railroad and other monopolists.

We cannot be satisfied to have our State thus confined almost exclusively to corn-raising and only other agricultural pursuits.

Greater benefits are properly due to us, and we must not lack the manliness to demand, secure, and preserve them. The importance of Chicago to the whole people of this State and the Northwest, under an accurate commercial equilibrium,

CANNOT BE OVERESTIMATED.

Its prosperity is, in a great measure, the prosperity of the State at large. When it suffers, the State suffers; and any system of management by the great transportation-agencies which discriminates against Chicago and checks its prosperity, is injuriously felt throughout the whole State and Northwest.

Another evil, more widely diffused than that just mentioned relative to Chicago, grows out of a system of unjust discriminations, almost universal on the railroads, prior to the recent legislation, between the small towns and villages along the railroad-lines. Places situated at railroad-crossings where competition existed paid much lower rates than were paid in places having the advantage only of a single line.

This evil has, to some extent, been remedied by the recent legislation on that subject, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the quo warranto case in McLean County against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Although this evil has been partially relieved, yet it still exists in some degree.

The people of the State of Illinois, by their Constitution of 1870, after several years of patient remonstrance with the railroad companies, and, to the same end, making most liberal contributions for the purpose of constructing competing lines of railroad, which were no sooner completed than consolidated, were finally forced to take the initiatory step to secure the

JUST CONTROL OF THE STATE

over the railroads.

It was by that Constitution declared that all railroads were public highways, and it was made the duty of the Legislature to provide by law against all extortions and unjust discrimination in the transportation of persons and property.

The Legislature in 1871 passed laws in obedience to those constitutional provisions, and created a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to supervise their execution.

From the beginning, the railroad-companies have deliberately disregarded and set at defiance the authority of the State, and refused obedience to the laws. In 1873 the Legislature again passed laws on this subject, amending and modifying the laws of 1871. These laws have as yet been only obeyed colorably—*not at all* in letter and spirit; and, under pretext of conformity with the laws, the railroad-companies have, on the whole,

LARGELY INCREASED THE BURDENS

before resting on the people. This is the condition in which we now find ourselves. It remains only for the people of the State to meet with proper firmness the question forced upon them: Which is the master, and which the servant?

Some persons, despairing of being able to control these great corporations by State authority, and others, probably secretly in the interest of the roads themselves, have proposed to apply to the Congress of the United States to exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to regulate commerce between the several States, so as to subject these corporations to national control. This remedy, if such it may be called, is of very doubtful utility, nor does the recent legislation of Congress on kindred subjects commend it to our confidence. It would seem as though we were already under a provisional railroad-empire, and to throw a subject of such vast extent and intricate complications, backed by interests of like nature, and such immense wealth and subtle power, wholly into the hands of Congress, would be virtually to abandon all attempt at control and

ACCEPT A RAILROAD-EMPIRE.

Let us, therefore, resist this tendency to the last, and only accept the alternative proposed when compelled to do so. Bear in mind the recent exhibitions of want of integrity in Congress, and then consider that an assessment of 1 per cent per annum on the present railroad-capital of the country will produce $35,000,000. This enormous sum for annual legislative use, it is fair to presume, judging by the past, would be quite sufficient to prevent unfriendly legislation; or, in other words, it would secure such rates as the railroad-monopolists might think they could succeed in extorting from the people.

These considerations, though so incompletely presented, seem to require of the people

IMMEDIATE, THOROUGH, AND INDEPENDENT ACTION,

that they may, if possible, secure servants in great preponderance upon whose integrity they may safely rely.

Integrity is the only power that can be successfully opposed to capital, and, unless we can command it, there is no ground on which to base our hope for a final and glorious success for our form of government. The danger which menaces us is not an imaginary one. It is portentous and real. But few who are not wilfully blind can fail to see its shadow; it is so dark as almost to be felt. Let us, then, pledge ourselves that Illinois shall be, as she ever has been, one of the trusted watch-towers of Liberty!

EVANSTON.

Action of the Village Directors on Horse-Railway and Water-Works Matters—The University—Marriage of Mr. Collins and Miss Robb.

The Board of Trustees for this village met Tuesday evening. Present, President Gilbert, and Messrs. Willard, Gage, Powers, and C. K. Bannister, Clerk of the Board.

HORSE-RAILWAY.

The petition of the Evanston Horse-Railway Company for the right of way on the centre line of Sherman avenue, from the southern to the northern boundary lines of the village, was reported upon by the Committee on Streets and Alleys, which recommended that the Board of Trustees order an ordinance containing provisions as follows: "That the Evanston Horse-Railway Company shall complete that portion of the road commencing at its intersection with Davis street; thence north on Sherman avenue to its northern terminus, on or before the expiration of six months from the passage of this ordinance, and the remaining section of the road within three years; that the road be stocked with sufficient horses and appurtenances; that the cars be run to connect with each and every passenger train stopping at the Northwestern Railroad's depot in Evanston; that the cars be run without interruption during the term for which the right of way is asked—twenty years; that, to secure the permanent service of the cars in the interest of the public, a penal bond of $50,000 shall be executed to the town; said bond shall be due and payable on demand after thirty days neglect or refusal of the said Company to run their cars as specified in the ordinance; that the fare shall not exceed 6 cents for each adult person."

THE WATER-WORKS.

The following resolution was passed: "That the President of the Board of Trustees be authorized to close, without delay, a contract with some responsible person or persons for the immediate construction of a crib, to be located near the pier, in the Village of Evanston, the precise location to be determined at the discretion of the Water-Works Committee; said crib and suction-pipe to be constructed according to plans and specifications furnished the Board by E. E. Haquembourg; *Provided*, That the contract price to be agreed upon shall be payable in bonds of this village at par; that the Water-Works Committee be instructed to invite proposals for the construction of an engine-house, smoke-stack, and foundations for machinery, to be located on the lake-shore, between Davis and Church streets, the same to be commenced at once, and prosecuted with dispatch."

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

opened the year with a full corps of professors, and greatly-augmented classes. The University has been slightly modified, and the laboratory has been stocked with numerous modern inventions and appliances calculated to aid the professors in giving instruction. The admission is already double that of any previous year, and under present auspices a successful year is expected. Garrett Biblical Institute opens with every room filled, and numerous applicants are compelled to take rooms in private families.

HYMENIAL.

A goodly audience assembled in the Methodist Church yesterday morning, and one that included the best part of Evanston society. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. L. C. Collins, Jr., and Miss Nellie Robb, both of whom have gained the high esteem of numerous friends during a long residence in Evanston. At 11 o'clock the bridal party arrived, and passed up the aisle in the following order, attracting the admiration of all beholders: George E. Bragdon, Evanston, and Miss Belle Abell, Chicago; Clarence R. Paul, Evanston, and Miss Lois Martin, Waukegan; M. D. Kimball, Green Bay, and Miss Carrie Collins; George Lunt, Chicago, and Miss Ella A. Robb, Park Ridge; Gilbert Hubbard, Esq., Winnetka, with the bride; and the groom with his mother. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. L. C. Collins, of Norwood Park, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Raymond.

The service was brief, the most noticeable feature being the clear and distinct responses made by both parties. At its close the party left the church in reverse order, and repaired to the residence of Mr. R. P. Lunt, brother-in-law of the bride, where congratulations were showered upon the happy couple, and the rest of the party partook of an elegant collation. The bride was much more beautiful than brides always are, while the bridegroom looked proud, happy, and handsome, as it was meet he should.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins left Evanston on an afternoon train, and started upon a trip in the centre of the State. If the remainder of their wedded life is as prosperous and happy as the first day, the fullest wishes of their many friends will be gratified.

In the evening, Mr. C. R. Paul entertained the participants in the ceremony and a few invited friends at his house. The occasion was made pleasant by the presence of so many former students, who were afforded an opportunity to renew old acquaintances.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

A Variety of Business Transacted by the Executive Committee—Roads That Will Give Reduced Rates—A "Post" Canard Exploded.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition met yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock; present, Messrs. Bouton, Gage, Laflin, Boyington, Crane, Brown, and Drake.

On motion the proposition of Cook, Coburn & Co. to advertise in their list of papers was accepted.

An order was made to establish ticket-offices at each end of the building and at the main entrance.

The architect was also instructed to erect storm doors at all the main entrances.

The Treasurer was instructed to procure $50,000 additional insurance on the building, making $100,000 in all.

On motion, it was ordered that all watchmen be sworn in as special policemen and furnished with badges.

Mr. Crane was authorized to put gas into the annexes.

It was ordered that all threshing-machines be placed in the annexes, and be furnished with power.

The Executive Committee wish all exhibitors who have been allotted space to bring along their wares and place them in the building immediately, as, otherwise, the opening will be delayed and the success of the Exposition endangered. Those who are late in forwarding their articles may possibly find their space occupied by some more enterprising exhibitor.

The Committee on Transportation reported that the following railroads have agreed to carry passengers one day in each week to and from the Exposition at one fare and one-fifth: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Alton.

The fountain in the centre of the building is nearly completed, and will be of similar design to the smaller Versailles fountains, a main jet in the centre and a number of small jets playing across from the edges.

The Art Department is nearly finished, and as soon as the paint is dry the walls will be ready for their ornaments.

There seems no reason to doubt that the building will be ready in time, and, if the exhibitors will be reasonably prompt, everything will be carried out according to programme.

CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—An article appeared in the *Post* of this evening stating that it was suggested to postpone the opening of the Exposition until Oct. 9. The Committee, by a unanimous vote this afternoon, decided that the opening should take place Sept. 25, and holders of space will please take due notice. In regard to the railroads, the Committee will be able to announce through the different dailies their success, which at this time looks favorable for excursion trains or reduced fare. For Committee,

N. S. BOUTON, Chairman.

HOW HE DOES IT.

The great disorganizer, Mark Sheridan, is so anxious to demoralize the police force, that not only does he leave no stone unturned to injure the Superintendent and other officers, but when facts which can be distorted are not obtainable, he manufactures statements out of whole cloth. The other day he gave Mayor Bond a list of witnesses who, he said, were willing to testify against Capt. Lull. This list contained the names of many disreputable persons, and also a number of respectable people, whom Lull's friends were surprised to see arrayed against him. A careful inquiry has developed the fact that neither Sheridan nor his bosom friends, "Doc" Felker and the renegade Policeman Flannigan, had the least authority to publish the following names of persons on the list of witnesses: Ald. George Powell, ex-Ald. J. A. Montgomery, Charles Hale, James Appleton, George Appleton, Frank P. Dodd, Harry Watkins, Policeman Augustus Swanson, L. Ruthgarber, Ed Cunningham, Abe Pollock, and Marcus McLain. It seems the Bridgeport Dictator had Flannigan and Felker out all day Saturday trying to drum up persons who could tell something derogatory to Capt. Lull. Failing to find such testimony, they made up the list published in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. No doubt 100 more like Madame Rudolph, John Dinnecombe, Jr., Lee, and other prostitutes and pimps could be found who would testify against Lull, but these were not the witnesses wanted. To secure men of character was Sheridan's purpose, and, failing in this, he manufactured a list.

To-day's Sale.

We beg to call attention to the sale of real estate to be made by us this afternoon. The property is located only two blocks north of Humboldt Park, east of the Boulevard, half-a-mile west of Milwaukee avenue, within one block of Humboldt Depot, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. California avenue has been opened and handsomely graded by Henry Greenebaum, Esq. It is the east line of Humboldt, Central, and Douglas Parks, and will be the principal drive connecting these great Parks in the West Division. The sale is peremptory, and will be made at our new real estate room, in Hawley's Building, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day. Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers.

Yesterday's Conflagration.

We are advised by Treadway & Jewell, insurance agents, who represent the following Companies, viz: Lycoming, German, Fern, and Planters', with capital and assets amounting to over seven million dollars ($7,000,000), that they will lose about ten thousand dollars ($10,000) by the extensive conflagration of yesterday. We need only remind the insuring public of the manner in which the above gentlemen attended to the losses of the great fire of October 1871.

THE FREE-LOVE CONCLAVE.

Second Day of the National Association of Spiritualists.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Former, Being the Most Free-Lovish of the Two, Is Adopted.

Women Give Disgusting Personal Experiences, and Vie with the Men in Impurity of Speech.

FORENOON SESSION.

Spiritualism had a merry house-warming yesterday. At the appointed hour of opening, yesterday morning, Grow's Opera-House was crammed with people, and the Spiritualists went immediately to work in a business-like manner, to consider the relative merits of the Constitutions prepared,—one by a majority, the other by a minority, of the Committee on Resolutions. Great interest was taken in the proceedings by all present, as upon the reception accorded to the Constitutions hung the fate of the respective parties whose views they represented,—the Chicago Spiritualists, pure and simple and undefiled, and the Woodhull faction, whose doctrines have already been made public. As the peculiar tenets of the Chicago Spiritualists have not yet been made public, the following resolutions, declaring their creed, are published:

"We maintain as true: *First*—That man, in his nature immortal, capable, and desirous of endless growth and happiness, continues to live after the death of the body, as a spirit in a spirit world, with subjective and objective realities, greatly analogous to this world under law unchanged and unchangeable.

"*Second*—That the spirit world is near and around us; that the spirits, (the "angels" of past ages) exhibit themselves to, and commune with us, giving demonstrations in manifold ways, in degree proportionate to their power, our conditions to receive, and our present needs; but sufficient to satisfy and convince the candid inquirer that they can and will give aid and counsel in any department of this life, and especially will and do instruct as to the reality and conditions of the life that is to be.

"*Third*—That, according to our intuition, our reason, and the revelations so made, the spirit world is natural; that the religious and moral elements of man, in constitution and action, are as natural as his intellectual; that the observance of the true, the right and the good, and their non-observance (virtue and vice, righteousness and sin), inevitably, by fixed law, produce their natural effect—a higher or a lower state of happiness, and capacity to enjoy; and hence all that will produce a better condition should be constantly sought for, and all else carefully avoided.

"*Fourth*—That the Divine Spirit, the Great First Cause, though above our thought and expression, is supreme in love, power, wisdom, and justice; that all mankind are our brethren; that it is our chief duty, as it should be our greatest pleasure, to show toward each other the attributes of our common Father, and thereby advance the right, repress the wrong, and pass onward and upward to better conditions and a higher life.

"*Fifth*—That the soul, the intellect, and the conscience should be free to determine what is truth; that all sources of knowledge should be open to critical investigation; that the learning of all the past, the teachings of the wise of all ages, upon either plane of being, mortal or angelic,—including all the sacred books, Brahminic, Buddhistic, Parseean, Sybilline, Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, Swedenborgian, and Spiritualistic, though they may be profitable for instruction and doctrine, should not be received as unquestioned authority, but only as they, by their intrinsic merits, produce to the unbiased judgment a conviction of truth; and that individual action also should be free, so far as not inconsistent with the public good.

"As corollaries of the following propositions (the more clearly to define our position as to the prevailing theologies of the day), we maintain also negatively:

"*First*—That there is no personal devil, nor any power of evil antagonistic to the positive power of good; all evil, so-called, being the lesser good, or the failure of perfect good, and all demonios or evil spirits being the spirits of mortals not yet developed to the standard of goodness, by which we judge them.

"*Second*—That the doctrine of the forgiveness and remission of sins through bloody sacrifice, and all the dogmas based upon this, are substantially untrue; while, nevertheless, it is true that the world is blessed by the teachings and the example of those who give their life to the support of the truth; and it is sometimes true that the sinful, by high resolve and persistent effort, pass out from their sins till they be remembered no more.

"*Third*—That the Jewish and Christian Bibles are not plenarily inspired, nor are we under obligation to believe and receive more of them than our free reason and unbiased judgment can accept and adopt as true and valuable; while we may admit that they are more full of spiritual truths and sentiments than any other ancient books, and were, as to some parts and some extent, written under an inspiration from those spirits who then communed with those in the earth-life.

"*Fourth*—That no miracles are wrought by the suspension of natural law, nor by the power of Deity specially interposed, directly or indirectly, and that all pretended histories of such in any age are as to the reality untrue; while it is true that many facts of every age, and more than any other of this age, are seemingly against the laws of nature, as commonly understood, but not so in fact; such laws being full, perfect, universal, harmonious, and unchangeable, and every fact and truth, when rightly known and understood, being always consistent with every other fact and truth in all the universe.

"*Fifth*—That there will be no resurrection of the body; that death does not introduce us to a changeless state of happiness or misery; that there will be no general judgment far in the future to be read out of a 'book of life,' whereby a limited heaven will be awarded to those who have accepted certain dogmas, and a hell to those who have not; but, on the contrary, that death lays away the material body leaving the spiritual, and introduces to a higher and better state, where there is continual judgment out of the record of life, and where each one, unaided and untrammeled by creed, is free, as he is capable, to find a heaven, such as his aspirations and qualities entitle him to receive, and enable him to enjoy."

The struggle between the believers in these doctrines and the Woodhullites was long and severe, ending in a result that is recorded below. The first sensation of the day was a free-love sermon by Mr. S. A. Pope, of Grand Rapids, after which Mrs. Severance handled the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* without gloves, accusing its editor, S. S. Jones, with being a Woodhullite in practice, and ending her speech with the sentiment "Give me honesty or give me hell."

Some little debate then occurred with regard to the national Presidential chair, a Mrs. Stearn expressing a wish that Mrs. Severance should fill that position while Mrs. Woodhull was sent as Minister to England.

W. M. Loomis, of Battle Creek, declared that "Woodhull or ruin" was his battle-cry.

Just here a shrill cry was heard on one of the galleries, and turning to the spot with one accord, the audience beheld a lady waving a chart on which were inscribed the words, "The United States Church Headquarters! We Spiritualists are organized upon the square in the name of Lord the Mother, God the Father, Christ the Son, and Soul the daughter!! Marriage! No divorce!! No second marriage!!!"

This incendiary and rather incomprehensible chart having been duly scanned and understood according to the taste of each, Miss Laura Cuppy Smith made a speech in which she conceded that poor male humanity had some rights which women should respect.

Miss Louie Waisbrooker, editress of a paper called *Our Age*, at Battle Creek, made a dead-set for the subscribers of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, indorsed the Woodhull, and wound up an excellent business effort with a prolonged anathema cast upon the reporters.

The business of the meeting then commenced, Col. Blood taking in hand the reading of the Constitution as prepared by a majority of the members of the Committee on Resolutions.

During the reading of the various sections, each of which was passed upon separately, some very acrimonious debating occurred, to report which in full is impossible.

Judge Holbrook, who with Mr. Fraser, comprised the makers of the minority report, spoke on almost every section; his best hit being at the passage of the last section of the first chapter, when he remarked parenthetically that he did not regard the public platform as the proper place for the promulgation and illustration of the peculiar science alluded to in that section.

Thus it went on until dinner-time.

Col. Blood read a section for consideration. Somebody spoke to indorse or dissent from it, and finally it was put to the audience and passed.

A professional phrenologist made a speech upon a section, and handed the reporter for examination a pictorial representation of Tennie Claflin's skull, with the hair removed, and the faculties, duly located, substituted instead. The pictorial cranium showed aversion to be quite largely developed, although the peculiar kind of aversion was not specified; gave a prominent projection at the side of the skull the name of "parenty," whatever that may be; accorded a large space to donation; devoted a beautiful bump at the base of the head to amativeness; while, strange to say, the sister quality, philoprogenitiveness, was altogether neglected.

Miss Ella Ballou spoke on a delicate subject, and in a plain, unmistakable manner showed that her life had been a most unfortunate one.

A lady doctor of seventeen years' experience, who made a specialty of female diseases, testified that in her first day's practice she had five applications for abortion, four of which were made by married ladies.

The last speaker of the forenoon session, a lady, denounced husbands in a ten-minute speech, mentioning, as acts of special conjugal brutality, the fact that her mother had given birth to no less than seventeen children, while her sister, when last heard from, was the miserable mother of thirteen.

The Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m., with a largely-increased attendance, the hall being suffocatingly populous.

The following letter, signed by fourteen forged names, among them being those of the proprietor of the *Inter-Ocean*, the Justice of the South Side Police Court, and five prostitutes, was read. It will be found to be a senseless and ungrammatical production:

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL—*Madam*: The undersigned, believing as they do that to you belongs the credit and glory of having inaugurated the movement in the interest of humanity which is destined to open a new field and glorify coming generations; and, believing that many who sympathize with your views, as well as many more unable to attend your lecture at Grow's Hall, last evening, we respectfully request that you name another evening and place where you will, if agreeable, repeat your lecture of last evening.

No action was taken upon the letter, but it is believed that the woman to whom it was addressed will grant the request it contained.

The male and female delegates were then called upon to put up their dollars in order to secure voting privileges, and, while they were responding, the utmost disorder prevailed. The money was paid to a sanctimonious-looking person named Jamieson, but he was not observed to give any receipts in return.

A remarkably audacious woman named Mrs. Severance invited those who bore credentials to put them where they would do the most good, and the invitation was responded to by about a quarter of the audience.

Mr. Cotton, of Vineland, N. J., resumed his remarks, which were ruthlessly cut off by the forenoon's adjournment. He spoke in a highly unintelligible manner about promiscuity, prostitution, seduction, and other questions of a like nature, his logic leaving the intelligent listener in doubt whether he approved or disapproved of those social crimes. It seemed, however, that he was in favor of permitting the intellectual to govern the animal, for he said so himself. It seemed also that he was in favor of recommitting one of the resolutions in the majority report, though it was difficult to arrive at the resolution he had reference to.

A gentleman arose to offer a resolution.

Miss Annie Hinman thought he had better wait.

The Chair thought so too.

The man waited.

Miss Annie then read the names of several persons who had paid their dollars as delegates, and invited others to do likewise.

The response was not so flattering as it might have been.

The Chair suggested that the money be paid to the proper parties, but he failed to designate who they were.

The Chair inquired of the audience if they were in favor of recommitting the indefinite resolution in accordance with the motion of Mr. Cotton.

The only response was a call for the reading of the original resolution.

Col. Blood read it, and said he could see nothing wrong about it.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the motion to adopt carried.

The next resolution, denouncing the infamy of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, was read.

Judge Holbrook wanted to know where the infamy came in.

A man said that Tennie C. Claflin could tell him if she wanted to.

She didn't want to, preferring to wait until evening.

Col. Blood also declined to explain.

Mr. Jamieson jumped into the breach with several dollars in dues between his fingers. He said the Young Men's Christian Association Society were organized for the purpose of overthrowing religious liberty and undermining the foundation of our republican government, as laid by the Revolutionary fathers.

Hisses greeted the close of his remarks.

Judge Holbrook confessed he couldn't see the point of Mr. Jamieson's explanation. What was the infamous attempt alluded to in the resolution? Why not make it *all* infamous attempts? He moved that as an amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Cotton said the Young Men's Christian Associations contained a great deal of talent and were working vigorously. Catholics and Protestants combined were a formidable power, and it was time to commence arming against them. The Christian Associations of the country were the Jesuits of Protestantism, and their mission was to incorporate a recognition of God, Christ, and the Bible in the national constitution. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of New York, had said that infidels had no claim to the privileges of citizens. Other prominent Christians had given utterance to similar principles, and it was time that Spiritualists were up and doing.

Mrs. Severance said all Spiritualists were in favor of the resolution.

A gentleman moved in amendment that the evangelical societies be included in the denunciatory resolution. They worked fully as much evil as the Christian Associations.

The resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

The next resolution, concerning children's progressive lyceums, was adopted, despite the opposition of a man named Martin.

The moral principles of the sect were then delivered in a loud tone by Col. Blood and were unanimously adopted, the motion and seconds being made in every instance by women.

The principle relating to social freedom and marriage brought Judge Holbrook to his feet. His remarks showed pretty plainly that he was no believer in the pernicious doctrine of free love, and were greeted with loud applause by the Christians and other non-believers in the audience. He explained what government meant to all good citizens in contradistinction to the meaning placed upon it by the ladies and gentlemen whom he was addressing. He showed logically and conclusively that a man could not do as he liked if society was opposed to him.

Severance, Woodhull, Claflin, and other elderly women on the stage, of course, turned up their noses at what the Judge had to say, but this did not take away from the force of his remarks.

Several other sensible gentlemen took the side of the Judge in the debate, and for a time it was a matter of doubt which side would win in the controversy. The brethren and sisters rallied to the rescue, however, and the favorite feature of the faith was retained.

An inspired delegate named Pope, "assisted by the angels," as he said, made a most unintelligible address.

Mrs. Stearns gave her private history, which was not at all edifying or interesting, though at times egotistic.

Mrs. Laura C. Owen, an elegant-looking woman from Indianapolis, followed suit. Her husband had tried to shoot her, and had tried to steal her child. She procured a divorce from him because he drank. He got a little better afterwards, and she married him again. She attempted to have an abortion performed once, but happily the thing was not successful. She was now a divorced widow, and if she ever married again it would be for love, even if the happy man was a nigger.

The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was then almost unanimously adopted, as follows:

That Spiritualism is the [illegible] of all reforms.

CHAP. I.

That Spiritualism is but another name for humanitarianism, and its missions is (*sic*) the solution of all problems in which the welfare of humanity is involved.

That this Convention makes the following propositions:

That the phenomenal era of Spiritualism has demonstrated the fact of continued existence, and that it should be now entered upon its practical era.

That the ultimate value of Spiritualism consists in its capacity to better the condition of individuals and the race.

That the aim of Earth-life should be not only the accumulation of material wealth, but also the accumulation of spiritual wealth.

That whole spiritual bodies cannot be developed in half-made-up or diseased human bodies.

That the basic problem of life is how to secure perfect bodies in which the spirit may have development.

That perfect physical bodies depend upon perfect conditions of generation, gestation or growth; and that while we ignore no question whatever, these are the most important that humanity can consider, and fundamental to any true spiritual science; and, therefore, that this Convention announces that, in its opinion, the first practical work for Spiritualists is to discover, advocate, and practice the science of generating, gestating, and growing children, so that in the next generation we may realize an improved humanity.

That hypocrasy (*sic*) is the most dangerous element of present civilization, and individuals who profess one system of morals and practice another forms the most dangerous class of society.

CHAP. II.

That order is the first law of the universe.

That organization is order expressed.

That organization to be effectual must be natural—constructed after the law of evolution as found in nature.

That Spiritualists should organize; and that they must do so before any practical movement can be carried out.

That the objects for which Spiritualists shall organize should be to secure and maintain religious, political, and social freedom, industrial and educational equality, and universal justice and humanity.

That Spiritualists should never submit peacefully, should resist to the bitter end all infamous attempts of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Evangelical Alliance to subvert the religious liberty of the country by converting it to a religious despotism.

That the Children's Progressive Lyceum is an improved method of education, and Spiritualists should give it their countenance and support.

CHAP. III.

That love of the sexes is a natural attraction, which exists independent of the human will.

That the will of any third party, which defeats the manifestations of love interferes with the natural order of the universe, and is an enemy to human happiness.

That marriage is the assumption of the love of the sexes, and where there is no love there is no marriage.

That sexual union, where love is wanting, is prostitution, and any law to compel men and women to maintain this union is a system of license for and enforcement of prostitution.

That, like all other human capacities, love is the subject of the law of evolution, and in its lower degrees is as rightfully entitled to its own conditions as in its higher degree.

That the evolution of love is its natural growth, and this growth may be promoted by proper methods of education and culture, but not by compulsory legislation.

That, under these several propositions, enforced marriages result (*sic*) only in binding men and women who do not love; and, if abolished, would result only in the separation of those who, both for individual happiness and public good, ought to be separate.

That the community has no more right to enact laws impairing the sexual liberty of the individual than it has to enact laws impairing the physical, intellectual, or moral liberty of the individual.

That right and justice demand a change in the several laws, so as to include all property for taxation.

CHAP. IV.

That the Christian clergy are a source of danger to the American Republic.

That we, as Spiritualists, recommend the organization of Liberal Leagues throughout the United States, whose object is to maintain our present Godless Constitution and Christless institution.

CHAP. V.

WHEREAS, The present organization of the American Association of Spiritualists proves to be defective in its working machinery, and is practically unsuited to the times; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report to this Convention a new practical national organization, and the said committee consist of Victoria C. Woodhull, Laura Cuppy Smith, Benjamin Todd, A. B. Severance, and J. O. Barrett.

The minority report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read, as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, By the teachings of some, and the unwarrantable assertions of others, it has come to be believed by many that Spiritualism urges the repeal of all marriage laws, and, as a consequence, upholds the practice of promiscuity between the sexes as a matter of right; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Spiritualists, earnestly condemn and repudiate such propositions, and strenuously maintain that the monogamic marriage, under the law, with just and equal rules as to each party, and to the perpetuity, care, and protection of the family, and as to the descent and distribution of property, is the only proper marriage, and that such marriage is one of the necessary pillars to a permanent civil government,—a necessary basis of a high standard of morality among mankind.

Resolved, That such contract of marriage should be for life, under the civil government; but such government should protect the just rights of each party during the continuance of such contract; and further that the privilege for divorce on the joint petition of both parties, made without collusion or undue influence, should be extended to cases of permanent incompatibility, the law making just and proper provisions to the family, and as to property, such as the highest good of all may require.

Mrs. Severance moved to lay on the table.

The *viva voce* vote was so close that the yeas and nays were called by States, which entailed a great deal of trouble and caused the utmost confusion, [illegible] of the delegates who wished to place themselves on record having neglected to pay their dues.

It took nearly an hour to call the list, and the vote on laying on the table was finally announced: yeas, 113; nays, 28.

Mr. Maxwell offered the following:

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn all forms of licentiousness, whether within or without the pale of marriage.

Resolved, That we regard the monogamic marriage, founded upon love, with just legal regulations, with equal rights for man and woman, and the perpetuity of the family, as the only true foundation of an enlightened human society.

The first resolution was adopted and the second rejected.

Mr. Cotton, of Vineland, N. J., offered the following beastly resolution, and spoke enthusiastically in its favor:

Resolved, That we recognize the condition represented by those who argue and practice promiscuity or sexual intercourse outside of *one true love* as a condition to be commiserated, and not to be censured or condemned,—a condition of the earth and flesh to be outgrown; that the spirit inhabiting the form may, while in earth-life, grow to a brighter condition of spiritual development.

The resolution was rejected, and the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

A meeting of the Chicago branch of the American Spiritualistic Association was held in the gallery of the Opera-House after the close of the afternoon meeting. The object of the gathering, which was presided over by Judge Holbrook, was to consider the question of withdrawing from the parent association; but after discussing the matter nothing definite was done.

In the evening session half-hour speeches were indulged in by W. J. Shaw, of Iowa; Mr. Lynn, of Boston; Miss Laura Cuppy Smith, and Mrs. Woodhull. The speeches touched upon no new ground, and contained nothing special worthy of mention, save that of Mrs. Woodhull, who promised for her hearers, this evening, the remaining nine-tenths of what she knows about the Beecher scandal, she averring that only a tithe of the truth has as yet been told. The lecture, she says, will be the most radical one she has ever delivered, and will touch upon social subjects not yet ventured upon by living public speakers.

EXCURSION TO SOUTH CHICAGO.

A special train visited the South Chicago region yesterday bearing a party of railroad gentlemen and others, in charge of Col. J. H. Bowen, the visit being paid to the Silican Steel Mills, near the Indiana State line, on the east side of the Calumet River. The party consisted of Supt. Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Supt. Paine, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the parties in interest in the steel mill. The purpose of the trip was to fully consult as to the connection of the mills with the railroad system of the city, the side-tracks, the bridge-crossings, etc., which subjects a full discussion was held. The construction of the works is making good progress, the dock lines being well advanced. Evidences abundant of preparation for the residents this important industry will call together. Thirty houses are being built, streets are being graded, and the handsome Indiana boulevard, 100 feet wide, is being extended to the State line. The visit of these railroad officials is proof that they recognize the new iron-workers' era in our city. The track from the Rock Island at Washington Heights, is already finished to give connection with the industries of South Chicago.

"HAY-FEVER."

AUSTIN, Ill., Sept. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Did you ever have the "hay-fever?" If you never have, take my advice, and—don't! I have carefully scanned the papers during the present summer for items bearing upon the subject, in hope of releief, but in vain.

Mr. Terrell's communication from Sterling a few weeks ago, justly complains of the Faculty for not having found a remedy or relief from this most detestable of complaints that flesh is heir to. His grounds are well taken, for it is bringing shame that the boasted knowledge and progress of the medical profession of the present day have not as yet afforded any relief to the thousands of victims of a disease that is fearfully prevalent in this community, and is annually on the increase.

In Mr. Bartlett's communication to THE TRIBUNE last Saturday, he gives what purports to be a remedy, which he copied from the *Scientific American*, and which, he asserts, has afforded him material relief, if not positive promise of cure. The article in question gives the name of some German savant as authority for the theory that the disease is owing to the presence of "vibriones," or infusoria, in the nasal secretions; and, as a remedy for their eradication, prescribes "a saturated neutral solution of quinine sulph. in water—1-740." I saw what I supposed to be the same article in the same paper, some two years ago, and, having tried every known and imaginable remedy, and the theory being plausible and the recipe simple, I gave it a thorough and exhaustive trial. The result, I regret to add, was not in accordance with Mr. Bartlett's experience; and the "remedy" has been consigned, with the thousand and one others I have tried the past sixteen years, to the cemetery of disappointed hopes. The theory may be correct, and future investigations may demonstrate it; but I am satisfied something further is wanted to make the cure radical.

In my case, I have derived considerable relief at times from vapor-baths, and, in fact, have frequently succeeded in entirely breaking up the disease by taking an old-fashioned "sweat;" but it must be taken immediately the very first symptoms appear, for, pre-eminently here "Delays are dangerous." What is known as "composition,"—a botanical preparation—is excellent for a "sweat," taken as a tea, very hot and very strong. The more thorough the application, the more radical the benefit to be derived from it.

I believe it is conceded that removal to a colder and more Northern latitude will effect a cure, and, if accomplished before its appearance, will prevent it. This is all very well for those who have the means and opportunities for so doing; but, for the multitude, it is practically out of the question, as a means of cure.

What is wanted is a practical, medical antidote, ready of application, and reasonably certain; and, until the Faculty provide one, it will be safe to infer that it falls short, lamentably, of the requirements of the age upon it. Respectfully,

E. W. B.

GEN. HOUSTON.

HYDE PARK, Ill., Sept. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your Oakland (Md.) correspondent, in interviewing one Joseph Gales Foster, a Spiritualist (as per TRIBUNE of Sept. 14), elicits information regarding the late Gen. Sam Houston which is not only fallacious, but defamatory of him who knocked at the door of Congress with an Empire. On leaving Clarksville, Tenn., Houston and his wife mutually agreed never to inform the world of the causes of their separation, and that each was to give the same answer to any and to all who should inquire. "Mrs. Houston and myself were unsuited to each other." This and this only could ever be extorted from Houston. "Mr. Houston and myself were unsuited to each other." Nor could anything more than this be got from Mrs. Houston. Gen. Houston, from boyhood to the day of his death, was fastidiously chaste, and his uniform habits of sobriety were proverbial. Yours,

S. E. MCKINLEY.

MR. C. C. BUELL.

ROCK FALLS, Ill., Sept. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are sufficient reasons why a man should not be over-sensitive about the reports of his public speeches. Your reporter at Buckley, on the 10th inst., had foundation for a portion of his comments on my address, but the "stinking-pork" part, and all which follows, were drawn entirely from the imagination of the reporter. Yours truly,

C. C. BUELL.

THE BANKS AND GRANGES.

TONICA, Ill., Sept. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 20th of August you say that "Nearly all the Granges are resolving to abolish the National Banks. These institutions are denounced as monopolists and extortionists, which they certainly are not," except "to the extent that they have the exclusive right to issue notes to circulate as money."

As this action on the part of the Granges seems to be a surprise to you and some others, I ask the privilege of giving to the public, through the medium of the columns of your independent journal, some of the reasons why the Granges, and others of the producing and distributing classes, look upon the National Banks as monopolists and extortionists, and demand their abolishment.

When what is known as the Farmers' Reformatory Movement was first started, railroad, warehouse, and tariff monopolies were viewed as the main causes of the wrongs complained of. But more thorough investigation has shown that, back of all these, and more potent for evil than these and all other like monopolies, is our vicious monetary system, of which the National Banks are the source. Among the reasons that have led to this conclusion are the following:

We have had in circulation for eleven years $400,000,000 of legal-tenders and fractional currency, which have cost the people nothing in the shape of interest, supervision, or subsequent legislation since the passage of the law authorizing their issue. Now, if this amount of currency had been issued through the banks, under the present system, the account between these institutions and the producing and distributing classes or tax-payers would be as follows:

The premium on coin has, during this time, averaged as much as 25 per cent per annum, which would make the 6 per cent coin interest on the Government bonds deposited by the banks to secure the redemption of their circulating notes equal to 7½ per cent in currency. If from this be deducted the 1 per cent duty or tax paid by the banks on their circulation (which, as I understand, is all the tax the banks pay for the privilege of issuing the currency, and in lieu of the interest they receive on the bonds deposited with the Government), it will leave, as the loss to the tax-payers, 6½ per cent per annum.

This rate of interest, compounded semi-annually for eleven years on the $400,000,000, would amount to $408,000,000. If to this be added the gain that would have accrued to the tax-payers from loss of currency by fire and other casualties, with the cost of subsequent legislation and supervision of the banks, for which I think ⅜ of 1 per cent per annum a very moderate estimate, it would swell the amount to $428,000,000.

This, therefore, is the amount the people save by the use of legal-tenders instead of the bank-currency.

Again, if in the first instance, we had issued $350,000,000 additional legal-tenders, instead of the bank-currency, it would have saved to the tax-payers $375,000,000 in the eleven years.

In other words, if, instead of issuing $400,000,000 of legal-tenders and $350,000,000 of bank-currency, we had issued the whole $750,000,000 through the banks, the national debt would be $428,000,000 more than it now is; while, if the whole $750,000,000 had been issued in legal-tenders, the debt would be $375,000,000 less than it is at the end of that time.

It would thus be seen that the difference in favor of the legal-tenders over the bank-currency would have been $803,000,000 in the eleven years.

By the use of an exclusive bank-currency, the tax-payers would have lost this amount without having received in return any equivalent whatever; for there is not a candid man in the nation, who is not interested in banking, money-broking, or other speculating monopoly, that will not admit that legal-tenders are in all respects better fitted for the performance of all the functions of a circulating medium, and more acceptable to the great majority of those who produce and distribute the wealth, than the currency issued through the banks.

Besides, we can conceive of no reason why we should have two kinds of currency, both depending for their security and credit on the Government indorsement, and the one redeemable in the other before it will legally discharge a debt, which is one of the main uses of money; or why the currency should be doled out through a system of banking corporations, thereby giving them a complete monopoly of the whole circulating medium of the nation, with power to depress and despoil the producing and distributing classes at pleasure, and this, too, at an enormous cost to the tax-payers, rather than to be issued directly to the people without any red-tape circumlocution.

Again: the Government incurs a great responsibility in becoming the custodian of the bonds deposited by the banks. Thefts, peculations, defalcations, and irregularities are quite too frequent and general among bank-officers and Government-officials to safely conclude that there is no danger in this quarter; while, if the currency were all issued in legal-tenders, each person would become the custodian of his own means, and the Government would incur no responsibility or be subjected to no loss in this respect.

But a still greater objection to the banking system, as well as to protective tariffs and all other special class legislation, is, that members of Congress, and others connected with making and administering the laws, frequently have a direct personal pecuniary interest in this class of legislation, adverse to general public good. There are good reasons for believing that a large number of the most influential members of both Houses of Congress are stockholders and officers of National Banks, and otherwise interested in these schemes of special class legislation, whereby the few are enriched at the expense of the many; and that to members so interested is committed most if not all the legislation relating to the currency and finances of the Government.

Now, under these circumstances, we believe it would be the extreme of folly to hope for the adoption of a monetary system adapted to the general business interests of the country, or for a fair and impartial administration of the financial branch of the public service.

This, so far as it goes, is, as it seems to us, a fair statement of the case, and it leads us to believe that the money-monopoly of which the National Banks are the source is the main cause of the wrongs the producers and distributers of wealth are suffering; that railroad, tariff, and all other like monopolies are but the tools with which the money-oligarchy unlocks the safes and picks the pockets of the people, and that we cannot have reasonable rates of transportation or cheap manufactures while it is continued in existence.

Farther, that the extortions practiced under this system, by way of exorbitant rates of interest, are annually greater than the sum total of the Credit Mobilier swindles which have so righteously consigned all implicated in them to the lowest depths of political infamy, and are over twenty-fold that of the salary-grab that has so justly aroused a storm of indignation against its authors throughout the length and breadth of the land. We think the reasons here given are of themselves sufficient to warrant us in denouncing the system as an extortionate monopoly, and in demanding its abolishment. But, if anything farther were needed to convince the most deeply interested and tenacious friends of the system of the correctness of this conclusion and justice of this demand, it is furnished by the statements in your article respecting the profits of the banks. You say, in substance, that the banks now in existence are monopolies only to the extent that they have the exclusive right to issue notes to circulate as money, and think that, as a rule, they would not oppose the repeal of this monopoly-clause.

We think it quite safe to assume that the banks will not only consent to the removal of this restriction, but that they will earnestly advocate it; for, instead of destroying this monopoly of the currency, it will extend and render it permanent in the hands of the holders of the Government bonds. With the repeal of this restriction, the bankers will demand that the legal-tenders now in circulation shall be withdrawn to make room for an equal, if not a much larger, amount of their currency; the effect of which will be to give the holders of the Government bonds absolute control of the whole circulating medium of the nation, and to compel the people to pay double interest on the whole amount of currency now in circulation; to practically establish a money-oligarchy, with power to encourage or frustrate all other business-interests at will.

Again, you say, that, for the performance of a legitimate banking business, their charters as National Banks are of no sort of account; that they are required to keep on hand a reserve in lawful money equal to 25 per cent of their circulation; that the only profit they derive from the privilege of issuing the currency is 15 cents on $115 invested in the bonds deposited with the Government; and that you fancy they would not offer much resistance to a bill to take their circulation and taxes away from them. That they can loan their own money, receive deposits, buy and sell exchange, and perform all the legitimate business of banking, as well without as with charters from the National or State Governments, we do not doubt. This is a privilege that every individual or association of individuals has a perfect right to freely exercise.

But that the banks will consent to surrender the privilege of issuing the currency without a determined struggle, we do not believe; for all past experience has shown that they will resist this with all the power and means at their command. Nor can we believe that their profits from this source are so infinitesimally small as you represent them. We think you could not have had the Bank-law before you when you wrote your article; for, as we understand the law, only the banks in a few of the large commercial centres are required to keep on hand a reserve of 25 per cent of their circulation. All others are required to retain a reserve of but 15 per cent of their circulation outstanding, and three-fifths of this may consist of deposits in other banks, subject to sight-draft. As a greater portion of the currency is issued by this latter class of institutions, we are of the opinion that the reserves, as a whole, are not over one-third of what you state them. Besides, these reserves are of no manner of use whatever. They add nothing to the value of the currency, which derives all its security and credit from the indorsement of the Government.

But we will not discuss this point further, as it is not so much our purpose to show what the banks make by the system, as to point out what the people or tax-payers lose by it. Assuming your statement of the profits of the banks from this source to be correct, it is the most unanswerable argument in favor of the abolishment of the system we have met with. We have shown that, if all the currency had, in the first instance, been issued through the banks, it would have cost the people 6½ per cent (in currency) more than if it had all been issued in legal-tenders, which, with the gain of them from the loss of currency by fire and other casualties (estimated at ⅜ of 1 per cent per annum), would have been equal to 7 per cent per annum.

To make this still more clear, we will add that the issue of the $400,000,000 legal-tenders now in circulation did, in the first instance, obviate the necessity for the issue of a like amount of 6 per cent coin interest bonds, thereby saving to the people the interest that would have accrued on that amount of bonds; while every dollar of currency issued through the banks created the necessity for the issue of an equal amount of the class of bonds named,—thereby subjecting the tax-payers to a loss of 7 per cent per annum (in currency) on all the currency issued through the banks.

If, then, you have stated the profits of the banks correctly, the system is imposing a burden of $53 on the tax-payers for each dollar the banks gain by it. This is worse than the so-called labor-protecting, but in reality labor-robbing, tariff; for it is only claimed that that system takes from the consumers $2 for each $1 that it brings into the National Treasury. It is likewise infinitely worse than the railroad monopoly; for, while the railroad companies do practice unmerciful extortion in many cases, they, at the same time, do render the people some service; while, from the National Banking system, which we view as the soul of all monopoly, they derive no advantage whatever.

With all the information we have been able to obtain, and after the most careful examination of the subject, we can but look upon the system as a cunning contrivance for the robbery of those who produce and distribute the wealth; for the aggrandizement of the few non-producers, or money-mongers. Hence, our determined hostility to this as well as to railroad, so-called, protective tariff, and all other like monopolies, systems, and schemes that have for their object the oppression and spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few.

We do not believe in attacking the minor wrongs and leaving the greater evils undisturbed. We are for thorough reformation and redress of all this class of grievances.

I have frequently used the plural pronoun for the reason that I have consulted and counseled with many of my neighbors, all of whom agree substantially with the views here set forth.

If, however, our information has been at fault, or if we have, in any respect, misstated the facts, or exaggerated our grievances from this source we would like to know it, for truth and fair dealing is all that we want.

GRANGER.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC GALE.

Its Ravages on the Coast of Labrador—Great Loss of Life and Property.

Mr. James Demas Brooks has arrived in New York from Labrador, and furnishes the *Evening Post* with the following information of the recent great storm which swept that coast as well as Nova Scotia:

A storm of uncommon magnitude swept over the coast of Labrador on the 27th of August, and caused destruction to life, shipping, and shore property, which, up to the 29th ult., the date of my departure from that island, was incalculable. All the fishing flakes, wooden huts, and moorings at Indian Tickle were literally torn to fragments by the force of the hurricane. Valuable cod, salmon, and herring seines, both those which were set and those that lay drying on the shore, were wholly destroyed. A tall birch tree, which the oldest of the fishermen had not seen as a sapling, was blown down and almost torn from its roots. Four persons, brothers and sisters, named John and Michael and Mary and Elizabeth Quigley, were killed by the sudden falling of the beams and rafters of their temporary dwelling. Two brothers, named Watts, were drowned by the blowing down of a flake to which they were attempting to secure their skiff.

There were six square-rigged vessels in and off Indian Tickle during the gale. Of these, one was a brig and five were brigantines. The brig was about to sail for Gloucester, Mass., and was named the Oceanides. This vessel and all on board were lost. Of the brigantines, three of the names were known, the Princess Louise, of Sydney, Capt. Breton; the Barbarossa, of Bay Roberts, N. F., and the Primrose, of Gaspe Bay, Quebec. Nothing but a corpse, a fragment of a spar or shreds of rigging which the sea may reveal from day to day, will ever be heard of those vessels and their crews.

The Barbarossa had several women and two families on board who had been variously employed during the fishing season.

Many hundreds of tierces of salmon and large quantities of cod and herring were lost, both on sea and land, during the awful gale. For many years the fishermen of Indian Tickle had not accumulated so large and rich a quantity of cod-liver oil, and after the storm there was hardly a gallon of that valuable commodity left to them. The oil, as a rule, was stowed in the fishing-rooms, which were built on frail props, near the flakes, many of which were swept away during the first squalls which foreran the hurricane. Of all losses, except that of life, which resulted from this terrible catastrophe, none will be felt more severely than the loss of oil.

The loss of life on land was, as far as could be ascertained, twenty-three women and fourteen men. There were also many children killed. The cause of death in those lamentable instances was either the falling of the posts and roofs of the houses, or of the rude stonework wherewith many of the chimneys of the huts are built up, or by the falling of fishing rooms and flakes. In the easterly or most exposed part of the harbor, the greatest destruction on shore occurred. Flakes, fishing-rooms, wrecked skiffs, and houses and huts razed by the gale, were strewn in wild, inextricable confusion along the shore. Far and wide there seemed to be nothing but ruin and death. The number of lives lost in skiffs and in the boats near the shore could not be calculated. Disconsolate women were rushing in all directions on the morning after the gale, seeking news of their husbands, fathers, or brothers. Their cries were heart-rending, and nearly all of them were left without food, shelter, or a change of clothing. The few huts in the low ground, which had outlived the storm, were actually packed with men, women, and children, seeking shelter from the cold and pelting rain which prevailed on the morning after the gale.

The brigantine Gasper le Mieux, of Quebec, in which the writer had taken passage from Lance-a-Loup, anchored off Indian Tickle late on the night of the 28th ult., after withstanding the same terrific hurricane which brought death and destruction to a large portion of Labrador, larger, probably, than the writer had any means of ascertaining up to the hour of his departure from the coast. During the day and night of the 27th of August the Gasper le Mieux lay in imminent peril. The Captain ordered that the vessel should "lay out to sea," to obviate the danger of sailing too near the shore in the event of a change of wind. The Captain and mates were unanimous in their conviction that they had never encountered so violent a hurricane.

Before the Gasper le Mieux left Indian Tickle, on the morning of the 29th ult., news had come by several Esquimaux from Battle Harbor, Cape Charles, Cape Harrison, and Lance-a-Loup of an immense destruction of property and very large loss of life in those settlements. Three square-rigged vessels were dashed on the bar or breakers at Cape Harrison, and it is believed that all hands on board of them were drowned. At Lance-a-Loup huts, temporary dwellings, wharfs, fishing rooms, and flakes were destroyed to an unlimited extent.

Among other calamities consequent upon these wholesale disasters, there is hardly one more deplorable than the loss of provisions in all directions. The provisions of the settlers are usually stowed in the rooms near the flakes. Should the vessels which will be sent to the relief of those unfortunate creatures who are deprived of shelter, food, and clothing, on a coast which at this season is proverbially dreary and inhospitable, be delayed through stress of weather or other accidents, a terrible famine must be the next affliction to befall the now grievously-afflicted fishermen and women in that ruin-stricken region.

All the provisions that could be possibly spared by the Captain of the Gasper le Mieux (William Delatorre) were left at Indian Tickle. Before the sailing of that vessel from the last-named port, eight dead bodies had been found on the beach.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Omaha supports 132 saloons, which pay $100 a year each to the school fund.

—The Danbury *News* man doesn't take well in England. The London *Athenæum* calls his book "exceedingly dull and wearisome."

—A Roman Catholic priest has been sent to prison for a fortnight in Prussia, for publicly preaching that marriage among Protestants is mere concubinage.

—An Ohio woman lately traveled with one ticket, four trunks, two band-boxes, a flower-pot, poodle-dog, umbrella, jug of milk, lunch-basket, paper sack full of peaches, and a boy of 15, whose age she gave at 9.

—The Duluth *Tribune* says work on their new elevator is progressing rapidly, and that two sections, with a capacity of 200,000 bushels, will be completed this fall.

—The Armory Building, at Macon, Georgia, erected by the Confederate Government for the purpose of manufacturing arms and moulding shot and shell, has just been ordered by the City Council to be torn down, and the material used for the construction of two public school-houses in that city.

—A young graduate of a theological school began a sermon before a parish without a minister by saying: "I accept the Universe, but reject the idea of a personal God, and Noah's flood." The Universe must be delighted at the indorsement of so promising a stripling.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Greeley, although a temperance town, and with, as yet, but one railroad, seems to be taking the lead of Golden, the town which is thought, by its people, to be destined to be pre-eminently the great city of Colorado. The population of the two places is now equal, and there is ten years' difference in their ages.

—As every car owned by the Oregon & California Railroad is called into requisition by the great press of grain awaiting transportation, the daily trains are necessarily large. Last evening's train consisted of twenty-four box-cars, with a capacity of about ten tons each, which would make the total amount of freight aggregate about 240 tons. Several ships are lying in this port awaiting cargoes of wheat for Liverpool and other foreign ports, and at this rate of transportation it will not take long to bring sufficient quantities to load a half-dozen vessels more than are now waiting.—*Portland (Oregon) News, Sept. 4.*

—The Newark (N. Y.) *Courier* says: "Fall apples along the Lake Shore Road are being bought in at $2 per barrel. Winter apples will probably start at $2.50, possibly more. The crop in this country will be very short, not one-third of an average. There will be a great many apples brought to market only because there are a great many trees. The quality will be exceptionally good. There are more apples on the road from Sodus to Williamson than in three times the distance any where else in the country. In Ontario the crop is much shorter than we had supposed."

—The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Times* says that Messrs. Duncombe & Richards, of that place, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of Webster County. They have invested $29,300 in coal land, $47,000 in a railroad, and estimate $4,000 in expenses for shafts, entries, etc., over and above the coal extracted from the same, in all over $70,000. In making this investment they indicate a faith in the coal formation, and take the risk of making it a profitable investment. The iron for the main track is laid, and on Saturday last an Illinois Central engine and a car of lumber ran over the line for the first time.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour 29@30s. Wheat—Winter red, 12s 6d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 8d; white, 13s@13s 2d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 31s 3d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—1 p. m.—Lard, 40s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—4 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 17—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 2⅞ per cent, or ⅛ per cent below bank rate. Consols, 92⅛@92⅜ for money and account. Bonds: 5-20s of 65; 96¼; do, 67, 95⅜; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91. Erie, 46⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 5,500; speculation and export, 2,000.

Red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 29s@30s. Corn, 31s 6d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 41s.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.—5-20s of '62, 97¼.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Rentes, 57f 40c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including arrivals, 510; total for week thus far, 572. The market is lively and strong at yesterday's prices. Over 2,000 were disposed of. Among the sales were 850 Illinois steers, averaging 1,025 to 1,414 lbs, at $4.37½@6.25; 192 Indiana steers, averaging 1,240 to 1,436, at $5.65@6.00; 95 Ohio steers, averaging 1,147 to 1,514, at $5.40@6.45; 247 Texas steers, averaging 996 to 1,156, at $3.50@5.12½; 100 Cherokee steers, averaging 918, at $3.50; 85 Missouri steers, averaging 1,132 to 1,206, at $4.65@5.35; 194 Kansas steers, averaging 1,128@1,154, at $5.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,100; total for week, 16,000. The market was active at ¼c decline from last week. Closing prices were: Canada lambs, $5.50@6.00; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Western sheep, $4.00@4.75. Among the sales were: 750 Michigan sheep, averaging 78@88c, at $4.25@4.62½; 217 Ohio sheep, averaging 70, at $4.25; 1,600 Canada lambs, averaging 62@76, at $5.00@6.00; 300 Canada sheep, averaging 72@141, at $5.25@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600; total for the week, 186,000. Market was slow for want of stock, the yards being bare. Three car-loads Illinois and Ohio hogs, all there was on the market, sold at $5.00@5.27½, an advance of 12½ per cent.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Trade movement active today in jobbing branches. The market for cotton goods was steady, except in fine and light browns. Pepperell E, R, and O, Nashua R, Saranac O, and Swift River brown sheetings have been reduced ½c. Prints very active and closely sold up. Black ground polka spot prints are much wanted. Fancy cassimeres, wool flannels, and blankets in spirited demand. Foreign goods active.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The wool demand continues good. Sales of medium and extra Michigan were made at 50@53c; double extra do, 53@55c; treble extra and picklock held at 60@65c. Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Western fleeces range from 42 to 51c, the most desirable lots of Michigan being held at 49@51c, and Wisconsin at 48@50c. The demand for combing and delaine fleeces continues good, prices ranging from 55 to 60c.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Arrivals, 70 cars; best, $6.00 to $6.25; medium, $5.25 to $5.75; common, $4.50 to $5.00; stockers, $2.80 to $3.37½.

Hogs—Arrivals, 29 cars; best Philadelphia, $5.00 to $5.70. Yorkers, $4.65 to $5.00.

Sheep—Arrivals, 23 cars; best, $5.25 to $5.40; medium, $4.00 to $4.75; common, $3.00 to $4.00.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—COTTON—In good demand; middling upland, 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.25; common to good extra, $6.75@6.95; good to choice $7.00@7.75; white wheat extra $7.75@8.50; extra Ohio $6.80@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour firm. Corn meal fairly active and firm; Western, $3.25@3.50. Wheat active and higher; receipts 138,000 bu; No. 3 spring $1.48@1.48½; Iowa spring $1.50@1.53; No. 2 Chicago, $1.52@1.53; do Milwaukee, $1.53@1.57; white and red Western mixed $1.53½. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn opened firmer, but closed dull; receipts 42,000 bu; steamer mixed western 67@68c; sail do, 68¼@69½c; white 67@68c. Oats firmer; receipts 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 51@52c; white, 52@54c.

EGGS—Firm; State, 24@25c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm and unchanged.

WOOL—Very firm; fleeces 44@50c; extra 52c; XX, 55c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 22¼@22½c. Sugar in fair demand. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Scarce and firm; crude, 6⅛c; refined, 18c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $18.00. Beef and cut-meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear, 8⅞@8¾c. Lard excited and higher; Western steam, 8⅞@8 13-16c.

BUTTER—In good demand.

CHEESE—Firm.

WHISKY—More active and firmer at 99c; alcohol, 49½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Stock small; low grades scarce and demand fair; double, $5.50@5.75; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn—Supply and demand fair; white mixed, 72c; yellow mixed, 73c; white, 73c. Oats—Supply light and demand fair at 46@48c.

BRAN—Quiet and firm at 85@87½c.

HAY—In good supply and demand; prime, $22.00@23.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $17.25. Dry salted meats dull and lower; shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon dull at 9⅝@10@10½c. Hams, 14@14½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9⅜@8½c; keg, 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; Louisiana, 97c; Cincinnati, $1.05.

COTTON—Sales 450 bales; demand active and supply scant; nearly everything offered taken; prices stronger; ordinary, 13¼c; strict ordinary, 15c; good ordinary, 16¼c; strict good ordinary, 17@17¼c; low middlings, 18@18¼c; strict low middlings, 18⅝@18¾c; middlings, 18¾c; strict middlings, 19@19¼c; good middlings, 19½@19¾c. Receipts, 749 bales. No exports. Stock, 1,334 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red winter, $1.58@1.60; No. 3 do, $1.38@1.40. Corn very firm, tending higher; No. 2, 45@46c on east track; 47@48c in elevator; 45½c October. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 34c on east track; 35@36c in elevator; 34½c bid for October. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 3, $1.40@1.45; No. 2, $1.50@1.55. Rye firm; No. 2, 74@75c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at 94@95c.

CATTLE—Receipts only Texans; sales of through lots at $1.87½@3.00.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.50@4.60.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, but firm; prices unchanged. Corn quiet at 58@60c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 33c.

PETROLEUM—Firm, and higher; standard white, 9½c, for cargo orders.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.16¼, cash; or September; $1.14¼ for October. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; No. 1, 30¼c. Corn firm; No. 2, 48½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.32.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13¼c; Oswego, 21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 193,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 287,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.46 for spot and Sept; $1.47½ for Nov.; No. 1 red, $1.49@1.50; No. 2 do, $1.45; No. 3 $1.42@1.42½; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.58; No. 2 spring, $1.23½. Corn firm; highmixed, 52½ spot; 52½ Sept.; 53½ Nov.; low mixed, 51½@51¾c; yellow, 54c; white, 53@53½c; no grade, 51c. Oats firm; No. 1, 39½@40c; No. 2, 37½c; rejected, 35c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo active and firm at 5½@5¾c; to Oswego, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 111,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.63½@1.64; No. 1, $1.58; amber $1.45. Corn steady at 50½c. Oats steady at 42c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.90@7.10. Wheat quiet at $1.38. Corn firm at 55c. Rye firm at 83c. Barley and oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in good demand and firm at $16.00. Lard strong; steam, 8½c, and held higher; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats steady and quiet; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c. Bacon firm; jobbing shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Easier at 99c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club, nominally $1.50. Corn quiet at 62@65c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.00@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.58@1.65; amber, $1.67@1.69. Corn excited and higher; yellow, 67@68c; white, 65c; mixed, 68c. Oats more active; white, 48c; mixed, 45@46c.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio, 21@23c in gold.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.50@17.75.

PETROLEUM—In tight demand; crude, 10⅜@11c; refined, 16⅛@16½c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 63c. Oats active; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 46@47½c. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong at 22@23c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 98c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; demand fair. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1.35@1.36; sales 400 bu white Michigan at $1.75@2.00; 500 bu old Milwaukee Club at $1.38. Corn dull and heavy; sales, 13,000 bu at 59c for No. 2 Western 60c for high-mixed car lots.

FREIGHTS—12½c for wheat; 10@10½c for corn.

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Soirees, Wednesday Evenings.

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Juvenile Class................Saturday, 2:30 p. m.
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MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

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English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies and Children, No. 108 West Forty-seventh-st., New York, reopens September 24, 1873. References—Prof. B. F. Barker, New York, Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.

ADAMS' ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., Chairman of the Board of Managers; William R. Dimmock, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Williams College, Master. A thorough classical and mathematical school, with careful supervision of the pupils. For circulars, with full particulars, address the Master.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL, NO. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circular, please address MRS. M. L. READ.

BISHOPTHORPE—A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, near Bethlehem, Penn. Fall session will open on Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars address Miss F. J. WALSH, Principal, Bethlehem, Penn.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LAdies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

CROTON INSTITUTE, CROTON ON THE HUDson, N. Y.—Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circular, &c., address Miss F. A. SEDGWICK.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET AGOING AT YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box 464, Yonkers, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS PArental care and thorough preparation for business or college. Reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for girls and young boys, at Oconomowoc, Wis. For circulars, address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MISS SULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; ALSO Kindergarten, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. Boarders, 12. Physical and mental culture. Teaching by lecture and object, leading pupils to think and reason. Needlework, culinary art, etc. L. B. COLEMAN, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New York by the Morris & Essex Railroad; spacious drill-room, armory, and equipments; classical course, also French, German, and Drawing; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal. Terms, $500 per annum, and no extras.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack-on-the-Hudson.—The fall term of this institute, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE—TWENTY-fourth year begins Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly fitted for College, Scientific School, or Business. Christian manhood developed by kindness and faithful discipline. Location seldom equaled for health, beauty, and accessibility. For catalogue, with full details and references, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Capt. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

TALLMANN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 16 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 25 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN, Jr., Principal, York-av., near Broadway.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at their Engineer's office in Chicago, until noon, Sept. 22, 1873, for grading for a double track between Summit and Wilmington, it being Sections Thirteen (13) to Fifty-three (53), both inclusive. Proposals are invited for portions of the above, from one to five miles in length. Contractors will be required to commence work on or before October 1, 1873, and give it their personal supervision until completed.

Sections 28 to 33 to be completed by Nov. 1, 1873; the balance to be completed by Dec. 1, 1873, except Sections 40, 41, 46, 48, and 49, which are to be completed by March 1, 1874.

Specifications and other information will be furnished at the Engineer's office, in Chicago.

R. T. BOOTH,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock m., Monday the 22d inst., for building a school-house at Cornell Station, in Hyde Park Township.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Smith & Cobb, Architects, room 25 Major Block, where all propositions are to be left.

The School Board retain the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the School Board.

JOHN MIDDLETON,
Chairman Building Committee.

Hyde Park, Sept. 16, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. F. DRAKE and C. W. WETHERELL, under the firm name of DRAKE & WETHERELL, is, by mutual consent, dissolved. J. F. Drake will continue the business at the same place, under the firm name of J. F. DRAKE & CO.

J. F. DRAKE.
C. W. WETHERELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

Publish This Day:

I.

Nina's Atonement.

By CHRISTIAN REID, author of "Morton House," "Valerie Aylmer," etc. With Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price, $1.00.

The reputation which the author has already attained in her previous works is maintained in this work, which is marked by the same descriptive power.

II.

Romance of Old Court-Life in France.

By FRANCES ELLIOT, author of "The Diary of an Idle Woman," etc. With Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, price, $1.50, cloth, $2.00.

"In all I have written I have sought carefully to work into my dialogue each word and sentence recorded of the individual, every available trait or peculiarity of character to be found in contemporary memoirs, every tradition that has come down to us."

"To be true to life has been my object. Keeping close to the background of history, I have endeavored to group the figures of my foreground as they grouped themselves in actual life."—*Extract from Preface.*

III.

The Moon:

HER MOTIONS, ASPECT, SCENERY, AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A., author of "The Sun," "The Orbs Around Us." With Three Lunar Photographs by Rutherford, and many Plates, Charts, Etc. 1 vol., 12mo. 394 pages. Price, $5.00.

IV.

New Volumes of the Uniform 12mo Edition of

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THE CHAINBEARER, HOMEWARD BOUND, HOME AS FOUND, HEIDENMAUER, THE CRATER. By JAS. FENIMORE COOPER.

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies	3 cts.	100 Copies	75 cts.
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Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

CONVICT LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE Kansas State Penitentiary,

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 5, 1873.

The labor of 200 convicts, or whatever may not be employed by the State on buildings and necessary work about the Prison, is offered to the highest bidder.

There are now 246 convicts in the Prison. Seventy are at the present time employed in manufacturing wagons, buggies, and carriages.

Parties employing the labor will be allowed to pursue such branches of manufacturing as they desire, and that are usually carried on in other Penitentiaries.

Offers will be received for 50 to any number that may be subject to contracting in the Prison.

The shops now ready for occupancy are as follows: One brick shop, 135x50 feet, 3-stories in height, of 12 feet each, tin roof, with a new 60-horse power engine and boiler occupying one end of this building in two separate rooms; this building is now used as blacksmith and wood-work shops for the manufacture of wagons, &c. Directly at right angles with this building is a one-story brick shop, 100x40 feet, for blacksmith shop, with blacksmith forges in the centre, with slate roof.

On the same line with this are two shop rooms of 200x35 feet.

The necessary heating pipes will be put in shops. The contractor would be required to heat the shops at his own expense, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of making contract.

All shops and the boiler and engine are new and in perfect order.

Contractors to commence work by the 5th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as would be possible, and continue for a term of years to be agreed upon, and not to exceed ten years.

Five hundred dollars ($500) in currency or bankable paper must be deposited with each bid, as a security for complying with bid if award is made.

The contracting parties will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their contract in the sum of ten to forty thousand dollars, or such a sum in proportion to the number of convicts employed.

Payments for the labor will be required to be made monthly, by the 10th day of each month succeeding that in which the labor was performed.

Contractors will not be required to pay for any time lost by reason of sickness, or while convicts are confined in their cells under punishment, but convicts will be allowed to bathe, shave, see the surgeon, and receive visits from friends in accordance with the rules of the Prison, without any deduction for lost time on that account.

An average of nine (9) hours during the year will be considered a day's labor.

All bids to be sealed, and will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. the 15th day of October, 1873.

Bidders are requested to be present at opening of bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The Kansas Penitentiary is located five miles south of Leavenworth City, on the Leavenworth & Lawrence Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, rendering railroad communication easy. Coal can be had from the Leavenworth coal mine in any quantity.

Any further information may be had by addressing the Warden, Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom all bids are to be addressed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY HOPKINS, Warden.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. R. CABLE, President.

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1865.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

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The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

12 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married ladies—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Frenchwomen."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Lady Audley's Secret."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Tale of Enchantment."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and specialities.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner Congress street. Vaudeville Performances. "The Demon King."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, September 18, 1873.

The Hon. Wilder Foster, of Michigan, elected to succeed Thomas W. Ferry in the National House of Representatives, is stated by his physicians to be ill beyond recovery.

The New York Temperance Convention at Syracuse has adjourned after declaring the Republican party faithless to its pledges to the Temperance cause, and nominating a full State ticket for the coming election.

An open switch was the cause of an accident to a train on the Great Western Road yesterday, that resulted in the death of the fireman and a mortal injury to the engineer. There was also a collision on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad yesterday, by which two persons were killed and three wounded.

The Tennessee Farmers, in convention at Nashville, have accomplished the work of organization which brought them together. The resolutions adopted, and all the other proceedings of the Convention, eschew politics. They will meet again next September, in Nashville, and, meanwhile, the farmers of the State will, so far as practicable, enroll themselves in Granges.

Twenty-four hours' imprisonment is the sentence pronounced upon the Manitoba prisoners concerned in kidnapping Lord Gordon. The temper of the Court and people seems to have become much mollified. Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, who was present, was invited to a seat on the bench beside the Judges. The trifling sentence was received with cheers by the audience, and, after the formalities of trial had been observed, the Americans and their friends spent the evening sociably with Judge Betourney.

Premier Macdonald told the story of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as he knew it to the Royal Commission yesterday. He did not conceal the facts that he had had an interview with the Americans who desired to join in the undertaking, and that he had told them the Government was glad to see that Americans were planning investments in Canada. This, however, he said, with some naivete, was only as "a matter of politeness." Sir John further said that Sir Francis Hincks' statement to Allan did not in any way represent the opinions of the Government, and were thought by himself and most of the members of the Government to have been injudicious.

Some of the newspapers in Wisconsin and John C. Gault, Esq., the Assistant Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are squabbling over the question whether there has been a rise in rates of freights on that road, as affirmed in our columns a week ago. The Milwaukee *News* recently stated, upon Mr. Gault's authority, that there had been no advance whatever on eastern bound freight shipped at any station in Wisconsin. In answer to this, the LaCrosse *Republican* quotes the following copy of the official order issued by the Company: "On and after Sept. 12, rates on grain from LaCrosse to Milwaukee will be 29 cents per 100 pounds, until further notified." The price paid previous to Sept. 12 on grain from LaCrosse to Milwaukee was 25 cents per 100 pounds. This would seem to be sufficient proof without any further question. Those who are paying freights are the best judges.

A little fire kindled a great deal of stir in this city yesterday. The time of year, the weather, the direction of the wind, and the locality of the conflagration, all recalled the circumstances of the Great Fire, but there the likeness ceased. The total loss will not exceed $250,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance. Fifty-three buildings were consumed; all of them frame structures and of little value with the exception of a packing-house. The flames were started by a spark from a locomotive in some loose hay at the corner of Newberry avenue and the Sixteenth street railway crossing, and ranged thence northward over the blocks between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets. The high wind, and the ready fuel that lay in the path of the fire, might easily have given us another great fire but for the masterly manner in which the Fire Department was handled by the new Fire-Marshal. This was the first occasion Benner has had for showing what stuff was in him, and all accounts agree that he acquitted himself in such a manner as to win the complete confidence of his men.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally stronger. Mess pork was in good demand, and firmer, at $16.15@16.25 cash, $16.00 seller the month, and $15.50@15.60 seller October. Lard was active and firm at $7.87½@8.00 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.75 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 7⅛@8c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9⅛@9¼c for short clear, and 10@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and steady at 92½c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged at 12½c for corn, and 13½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 22c for wheat to Kingston. Flour was in better demand at unchanged prices. Wheat was active and 1c higher, closing weak at $1.12⅛ cash, and $1.12¾ seller October. Corn was quiet and ½c higher, closing weak at 41¼@41½c cash, and 42½c seller October. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing at 30½c cash, and 31½c seller October. Rye was quiet and ½@1c higher at 68½@69c. Barley was active and averaged 1c higher, closing at $1.37 for No. 2, and $1.12 for No. 3. The hog market was moderately active at about yesterday's prices, ruling firm for light, but easy for heavy grades. Sales at $4.30@4.90. Cattle were in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sheep ruled steady.

By all accounts, the propeller Ironsides, which went down in the gale on Monday night, was not a seaworthy vessel. There seems to have been a distrust of the steamer for some time, and her loss was not a matter of astonishment to those best acquainted with her condition. Last year, the same company lost one of its steamers, and now a second. At that time, the vessel lost was loaded with grain in bulk, which was so carelessly stowed that, when the vessel pitched, this grain shifted to one end, and the propeller became helpless and sank. The gale of Monday morning was severe, but the losses of sailing-craft have not been great. Steamers of various other lines managed to resist it; sail-vessels and barges rode out the storm successfully. Some barges and small craft were blown ashore, but the Ironsides does not seem to have been able even to get ashore. It is not right that such a calamity, if due to the carelessness or recklessness of the owners, or managers, or bad judgment of the officers, should pass unnoticed, or without placing the responsibility where it properly belongs. The authorities at Milwaukee ought to investigate the matter. It was but a merciful accident that the number of passengers was not much greater, and the loss of life proportionately increased.

THE BANKS AND THE GRANGES.

A Granger writes us his objections to the National Banks, to which we give place in our columns, as they seem to be representative of a pretty large constituency. Without repeating our former arguments on this question, we will briefly notice the misapprehensions of our correspondent.

I. The first of these is the assumption that United States legal-tender notes are money. These notes are past due and protested paper—the signs and evidences of national bankruptcy, or what is worse, national bad faith. Each note is the promise of the United States to pay so many dollars—a promise which is not fulfilled, and which, with abundant resources at command, there is no attempt to fulfill. All talk about substituting greenbacks in place of National Bank notes looks to the further and indefinite postponement of the resumption of specie payments. An irredeemable currency is an unmitigated cheating device, fraught with the gravest injury to all persons, except the tribe of speculators, and especially to farmers and laboring men.

II. The plan of saving 6½ per cent interest on $300,000,000 of bonds by calling in the bank notes can only be made effective by compelling the banks, who now own the bonds, to accept greenbacks for them. There is nothing in any existing law which requires any man to sell his property, whether it be invested in bonds or real estate. The Government may revoke the charters of the banks (it reserved the right to do so), but it cannot confiscate their property. It may say to the banks, "Give back your notes and take your bonds," but after this is done the bonds still draw the same interest as before, and no saving is effected. "But the Government can then issue $300,000,000 more greenbacks, and with the proceeds buy the bonds." If we grant the right of the Government, in time of peace, to issue its notes, redeemable at no time and no place, and make them legal tender in payment of private debts; that is, if we grant the right of the Government to make a forced loan from the people, without any great public exigency requiring such a step—we still have accomplished nothing except to exchange one form of indebtedness for another. The greenback is a debt just as much as the bond. "But it does not draw interest." Then the proposition is to practically repudiate $300,000,000 of public indebtedness in order to save 6½ per cent interest—to repudiate temporarily if not permanently. Why stop at $300,000,000? Why not issue greenbacks for all the bonds in the same way?

III. The loss of National Bank currency by fire and other casualties inures to the advantage of the Government now. No new legislation is needed upon that point.

IV. The National Bank notes do not depend for their value upon the Government indorsement. The Government, in point of fact, has not indorsed them. It engages to sell the bonds pledged for their redemption, in case the bank fails, and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the notes. It also agrees to receive the notes in payment of internal revenue taxes. The notes depend for their value exclusively on the property of the bank.

V. The rate of interest for the use of capital does not depend in the smallest degree upon the right to issue paper currency, either in the form of bank notes or Government notes. A separate argument would perhaps be required to show this fact. All that we have space to say in this article is that interest is paid for the use of commodities, such as tools, breadstuffs, provisions, materials, and other tangible creations of human industry, the use of which enables the borrower to produce and earn more than he could do with his own unaided labor. It makes no difference, so far as the rate of interest goes, whether the paper currency which measures these commodities and facilitates their exchange among the different members of the community consists of greenbacks or bank notes. The multiplication of one or the other can add nothing to the amount of loanable capital in the country, and therefore can in no wise lower the rate of interest.

VI. It would of course be inconvenient for the National Banks to call in their circulation and take up their bonds. It is generally inconvenient to change the form of an investment. It would be more inconvenient, however, to the public than to the banks, since it would necessitate the curtailment of about one-half of their loans and discounts while the change was being effected. But it would not diminish the profits of the banks to the extent of one-fifth of one per cent. We know, as a matter of fact, that at the time the 6 per cent bonds were ordered to be exchanged for 5s, some of the banks in this city returned their circulation and took the gold for their bonds, in preference to continuing the business on a 5 per cent bond. We venture to say that all the National Banks in this city would retire their circulation voluntarily and take back their bonds if the Government would guarantee them against loss during the transition, rather than have any fight in Congress, or elsewhere, with the Granges or anybody else.

COL. MORGAN'S SPEECH.

The address delivered yesterday by Col. R. P. Morgan, at Saybrooke, in this State, is a straightforward presentation of practical truth. The speaker has given the subject of railroad management very considerable attention. For many years he was an engineer engaged in the construction of such roads, and he had two years' experience as Railroad Commissioner, and has, therefore, a knowledge of detail that is valuable, and entitles his statements to much weight. Speaking from this experience and knowledge, he places the excess upon which interest and dividends are now to be paid out of earnings, over and above the actual cash cost of the railroads in this State, at $80,000,000, and the excess of the interest and dividend-bearing capital of the railroads of the United States, over the actual cash cost thereof, at $800,000,000. There can be no question that, in computing a fair and reasonable compensation for services rendered, the dividends on this large amount of fictitious capital should be rejected. Col. Morgan presents the injustice of this exaction in the question, If Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould, and other railroad managers had placed a debt of $800,000,000 on the country, without consideration, would the people submit to be taxed to pay either the interest or the principal? Col. Morgan does not think it at all impracticable to ascertain the actual cost of the railroads.

Among the evils of the present system the discriminations, he holds, are even more outrageous than the average rates. First-class freights from New York to Bloomington are 50 cents per 100 pounds, or 8 mills per ton per mile; while the rate on the same freights from Chicago to Bloomington are 58 cents per 100 pounds, or 9 cents and 1 mill per ton per mile, or eleven times greater per ton per mile than from New York to Bloomington. The rates charged by the Illinois roads on lumber, stone, agricultural products and implements are from three to twenty times greater per ton per mile than are charged on higher classes of freights to and from Eastern cities. All this shows either that Eastern manufactures are brought West, and grain shipped East, at much less than remunerative rates, or that our local rates are outrageously high. This transportation of freight to and from the East at less than cost, and skinning various localities to make up the desired profits, is a discrimination which needs to be explained. It is a discrimination against the Western manufactures calculated to injure their business and repress their growth, and should be discontinued.

Col. Morgan had no faith in the proposition that the Government should obtain control of all the railroads in the country. At best, it was of doubtful propriety. The recent exposure of the want of integrity in Congress ought to be a warning against committing this enormous railroad system into their hands, to be regulated by their legislation. One per cent on the combined railroad capital of the country would be $35,000,000, and Mr. Morgan might have said that half this sum expended annually would corrupt not only Congress and the General Government, but all the Legislatures of all the States. The real protection for the people is to be found in an incessant and stern demand for official integrity. As he well remarks, this integrity is the only power that can successfully oppose corporate capital. Any reform which stops short of a general purification of public morals and official conduct will prove a delusion and a snare.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* still claims that it was a "Republican Anti-Monopoly victory" in California, and the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* that it was a "Democratic Anti-Monopoly victory," and each professes to be very glad. They forget, now, that Anti-Monopoly was reviled (possibly by themselves, too,) as "Dolly Varden,"—a poor, ineffective, dead-beat, sorehead, *third-party* movement,—down to the day of election. The *State Journal* and the *Herald* must rely very much on the ignorance of their readers. There were three tickets in California, of which "Dolly Varden" furnished one. Will the *State Journal* and the *Herald* tell who furnished the other two?

—It is to be hoped the editors of the *Jersey County* (Ill.) *Democrat* and the *Bureau County* (Ill.) *Republican* exchange papers, for in such case each would enjoy that melancholy pleasure which comes of especial fellowship in misery. In each of their counties—in Democratic Jersey and Republican Bureau—the fences are down, and the cattle are getting mixed. The spectacle of their ancient herd-drivers in dismay, and their frantic appeals, would be comical if it was not so common this year.

—The Chicago *Prairie Farmer*, commenting on the refusal of railroads to make cheaper rates to the Illinois State Fair, says: "In the words of the old plantation melody, 'The day of retribution am a comin'.'" And the Peoria *Transcript* adds: "It looks sometimes as if the railroads of this State wanted the people to crush them."

—Those who think the Farmers' Movement is a mere excitement of the hour, and will die away as suddenly as it was born, do not comprehend its true objects. If it should disappear to-morrow it will not have lived in vain. "Cheap transportation" was and is one of its leading objects.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—The monopolists of the country must come down to recognizing the people as the supreme power of the land. The ball has been put in motion in California.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The State of Minnesota, through its Legislature, has never dared to raise a tax exceeding $500,000 in any one year. The railroads, crowded with a business to which they are wholly unequal, and at prices which confiscate one-quarter of the earnings of the farm, have just banded together, advancing rates 3 cents a bushel,—or an extra tax on labor of fully $1,000,000 on the State of Minnesota alone. This is in addition to twice that sum already levied in excess of reasonable, just, and profitable rates.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Milwaukee received over 1,500,000 bushels of wheat last week, and an increase of 2 cents a bushel would amount, on that week's work, to $30,000. The increase, as we understand it, is from six-tenths of a cent to 3 cents a bushel. Our readers can make their own figures as to how much increase the wheat-growers of Wisconsin must pay.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

—We can assure these railroad magnates that they have chosen an inopportune time for their extortion. The producing classes, which comprise the majority of the Western population, are already intensely excited. To so great a degree has the feeling arisen that it has in many cases blinded them to reason, and they have been led to overlook the advantages which railroads have brought them, and see only the hard, grinding policy of the railroad management. They were before prepared for intemperate legislation, unless restrained by wiser counsels, and now no counsels will restrain them. The railroad managers have invited the battle, and the farmers will accept the issue. . . . The railroad Kings will yet learn that the 3 cents which they are now extorting from Minnesota farmers will be the dearest purchased blood-money they ever obtained.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—We see no occasion for tearing our hair and indulging in windy declamation. . . . A revolution is needed that will upturn the whole structure of fraud and injustice from the bottom. Are the people ready for it, or will they swallow another dose of the old emetic? That is the question,—and that is all the question. The success of the Labor and Anti-Monopoly ticket is the only hope of present relief.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—It is earnestly hoped that the next Legislature of Wisconsin will be composed of men that have spinal-column enough to grasp this question of railroad extortion, and make some of the railroad companies get down on their knees and say their "Now I lay me." No man should be nominated for the office of Assemblyman who will not take a bloody oath to do his level best to bring the railroads to understand that the State controls them, instead of being controlled by the railroads. In the next Legislature, the people do not want men that sit around like bottles of castor-oil, but active men, who will work for the interests of their constituents. This railroad question will be an important one until it is settled, and there must be no backwater.—*LaCrosse (Wis.) Liberal-Democrat.*

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The Hon. Campbell Corrects His Testimony—Additional Facts Concerning the Election Fund—Examination of Sir John Macdonald—His Lordship Narrates What He Knows of the Railway Negotiations, Which Appears to Be Very Little.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 17.—Before the signing of the depositions before the Commission to-day, the Hon. Campbell made a statement that the reason he had not yesterday stated the sum of money Allan had supplied for the Ontario elections was because he was not asked to do so. This affords some amusement, as it is considered a reproof to the Commission. Obtaining permission to-day from them, he said Sir John told him the amount was $25,000, and that was after Sir John's own election. He had not discussed the matter with Sir John A. Macdonald on any other occasion until after the appearance of the letters and communications in the newspapers. He admitted that after the time of the conversation with Sir John A. Macdonald on the subject, he was informed that further sums had been subscribed, which amounted in the aggregate to $45,000, for the Province of Ontario. He asked permission further to state that his visit to Toronto was to urge amalgamation, and that without the sine qua non that Allan should be President. He made no further stipulation on the subject, though MacPherson made a stipulation that Allan should not be President. Witness declared that he had no correspondence with Abbott in reference to the distribution of the election funds, of which Allan was the chief or sole contributor.

At the afternoon sitting of the Commission there was an increased attendance of spectators, owing to the intimation that the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, would himself be examined. His examination began by the Chairman asking him to have the kindness to state all the facts bearing upon the question within his knowledge. Sir John suggested that it be a narrative, which course was approved by the Commission. This he did by giving a history from the inception of the scheme in 1871. At the time of his first interview with Waddington no prepared scheme had been decided upon. From him he learned that certain American capitalists desired to make a proposal to the Government for the construction of a Pacific Railway. Though expressing his opinion that it was premature, he nevertheless agreed to meet those gentlemen. Sir Francis Hincks was present at the time of a subsequent meeting. As matter of politeness he told them that the Government were glad American capitalists were intending looking for investments in Canada. As to Sir Francis Hincks' statements to Allan, the Premier did not recognize them as representing the opinion of the Government, but on his own responsibility. He stated in this connection that he thought Hincks had made a mistake in so doing. In this view he believed most members of the Government agreed. In reference to Allan's interview, which witness related, nothing new appears. Witness, however, denies the truth of McMullen's statement of the 18th of July, which appeared in the Opposition papers, to the effect that the result of the negotiations was an interview at Montreal, in September, 1871, at which preliminaries were settled by which Allan was to receive a large personal interest in stock, and for the distribution among persons whose accession was desirable. He also denied McMullen's account of the statement regarding his interview with witness at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, as he did also the statement that the Government were not fully in accord at the meeting on the 5th of October. At considerable length he narrated the progress of the negotiations tending towards the amalgamation of the two companies. In doing so he alluded to the fact that it was Abbott's proposal that there should be seventeen Directors instead of thirteen as the Government proposed, and to the fact that MacPherson objected to Allan's Presidency on the grounds that his influence, and position, and power might enable him to bring in too many American capitalists. The negotiations terminated in MacPherson assuring witness that he had no personal ambition for the Presidency, giving his opinion that it should be left to the Board. Witness then telegraphed, under date of July 26, 1872, to Carter, authorizing him to assure Allan that the influence of the Government would be used to secure the Presidency for Allan, the other terms to be as agreed upon between MacPherson and Abbott, the whole matter to be kept quiet till after the elections, the two gentlemen to meet the Privy Council and settle the provisional agreement. He then referred to the difference existing between Allan and the late Sir George E. Cartier, the impression prevailing that Cartier was opposed to all schemes in which Allan was engaged, and particularly the Pacific scheme, and the manner in which this, it was thought, would affect Cartier's support in Montreal. Witness, also, admitted having told Cartier that the chief battle would be in Ontario, and that Cartier must try to arrange such funds as he could to help the Government in Ontario, and the suggested names of friends to whom to apply, among whom were Allan, who was greatly interested in the scheme, and that witness expected he would be willing to help, when Cartier had made it all right with his friends. On the 30th of July witness received letters from Allan stating he had come to an arrangement with Cartier, but did not inclose a copy of the agreement, though he said it was committed to writing. On receipt of this information, witness telegraphed that he would not agree to it, and in consequence thereof Allan withdrew the letter written to witness, relying for a basis of arrangement on the telegram of witness. Witness says that the agreement thus withdrawn was the only one ever made between the Government and Allan to his knowledge. If any agreement existed between Cartier and Allan, or any other member of the Company, it was without witness being aware of it; but he did not believe such ever existed.

His statement as a whole was admitted to be exceedingly wary.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

Successful Completion of Gen. Custer's Expedition—Survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad Completed.

CAMP ON THE YELLOWSTONE, Sept. 6,
VIA BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 16.

Gen. G. A. Custer, with three squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry, comprising A, B, E, G, K, and M troops, together with the Engineers, reached the stockade on the 4th inst., having separated from the main command three days' march east of the Musselshell. Gen. Stanley, with the infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and the train, struck directly for the old trail on the Yellowstone, and is not expected at this point until the 12th. The expedition has become a complete success, every object for which it was inaugurated having been effectually accomplished. An area of 20,000 square miles of unknown country to the south and west of this point has been explored, the Indians thoroughly thrashed, and the survey of the Northern Pacific Railway completed. The route selected by Mr. Eckelson, Chief Engineer of the surveying party, will follow the east bank of the Yellowstone as far as Tongue River, crossing at that point, from thence a short distance along the west bank to the Big Porcupine, crossing the divide in that vicinity to the big bend of the Musselshell, following the valley of this river to a connection with Baker's survey of last year. Custer made a direct trail to the stockade, after separating from Stanley, across a terrible country, almost destitute of water and vegetation, accomplishing the march of 140 miles in five and a half days, with a train of thirty wagons, and with the loss of but six animals. No difficulty with the Indians since the battle of the Big Horn. The wounded are doing admirably, and considered out of all danger.

Lieut. Bradon has been dragged by hand a distance of 350 miles, but was improving every day, notwithstanding the country, with the exception of the valleys of the Musselshell and Yellowstone, is an uninhabitable desert. This dispatch will anticipate any other from the expedition ten days, and leaves by an Indian runner for Fort Buford.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F., met at 9 o'clock to-day. Deputy Grand Sire Durham announced that the report of the Grand Sire Logan had been received this morning. It was laid before the Lodge, and ordered printed. The report reached New York yesterday by the Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, and was immediately forwarded to Baltimore.

The report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem of Representatives, fixing the mileage at 3 cents going and returning, and per diem at $3, was adopted.

A petition was received from colored citizens of Delaware, asking permission to join the order. Referred to the Legislative Committee.

A motion by the representative from Pennsylvania, that the annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1876 be held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Celebration, was laid over under the rule.

The report of the Grand Lodge of the German Empire was referred to a special committee.

After considering two reports from the Judiciary Committee on the subject of arrearages and passwords, and discharging the Committee from further consideration thereof, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a secret session, and continued therein until the hour of recess.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate Transportation Committee Make a Brief Visit to Montreal.

A Talk with Leading Canadians Concerning the Improvement of Water Routes.

Final Organization of the New York Cheap Transportation Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A Montreal (Can.) dispatch says that the United States Senate Committee on Transportation Routes, arrived there yesterday afternoon, and in company with members of the Board of Trade and other representative men of the city, took a short excursion over the proposed route of the Caughnawaga Ship-Canal and to see the canal facilities to Montreal.

While the party was going through the Lochine Canal dinner was served, after which speeches were made.

Mr. McLennan, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, said that the St. Lawrence route had answered a very good purpose for the development of trade, and if it would answer the purpose of the people of the United States they could participate with the people of Canada. After speaking of the canal system of Canada, which is to be still further improved, Senator Windom was introduced. He said that the only desire of the Committee was to learn which was the best and cheapest route to the seaboard, and which would best build up their country, and happy if such a route should conduce also to the prosperity of Canada; that the American continent is to become the granary of the world, and the West would hail with pleasure and gratitude any route that will give cheaper facilities for carrying their products.

Senator Sherman said that the people of the West consume at the present time two bushels of grain in moving one to market. It costs 10 cents a bushel to send wheat from Toledo and Chicago, and if the West could send it for a cent less by any other route to their market, that route would be used. Though the States have built 67,000 miles of railroad, that is still insufficient. Canada had given to her water-carriage, made by the hands of the Almighty God, and Ohio people said that if New York did not offer them facilities for the carriage of their grain, they would bring it to Montreal. The progress of trade and its development knows no nationality, and no accidental difference. The West must have an outlet. The Senator, in the course of his remarks, said that all products are valuable if you can place them where the needs of man require them. Now we doubtfully contest a wavering balance of trade with Russia in respect to her supply of wheat to Great Britain, because bringing a bushel of wheat from Chicago to the Atlantic costs 30 cents. Russia can do it equally cheap, including the cost of production. How can you, and how can we, change all this? By finding a route by the St. Lawrence, or by any other channel by which you can reach the seaboard for 15 cents per bushel. Do this, and Russia can no longer hold a dispute in the markets of the world. Cheap transportation, by whatever route, is doubly interesting to us in the States. A ruthless rebellion rolled upon us a great debt, which burdens our people, though they steadily and bravely melt it away. Show us how to transport, cheaply, the growth of the West into the port of New York, and our debt will vanish like the shadow of a passing hour. Cheap transit is indeed the great material question.

The Hon. John Young, member of the Canada Parliament, made a short address, remarking that the larger the vessel the cheaper the transportation, and we have an opportunity of making, through the route of the St. Lawrence River, a navigation capable of accommodating vessels of 1,250 tons. Such is the extraordinary advance of trade in the interior that all of our respective routes will have plenty to do. I think the route of the St. Lawrence will be altogether the cheapest, and the American people have the same right to the St. Lawrence as we have under the treaty.

In the evening a delegation from the Board of Trade waited on the Commission, and discussed the question of transportation. The Canadians wanted free trade into the United States, in return for the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal and its use by the Americans. Other points mooted were the manner of conducting trade,—wheat purchased by the importers here leaving nothing for the commission trade; the mode of bringing it and the kind of vessel; the terminal charge; the economy of shipping; the difference of freightage, and the methods of conducting the Russian trade. The Reciprocity treaty and other matters were also considered before the adjournment.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Transportation Committee, comprising Senators Windom, Conkling, Sherman and others, with delegates from Buffalo and Plattsburg, arrived at Prescott by special train from Montreal to-day. They were met there by Morris Winslow, of Watertown, and D. S. Fort, of Oswego, of the Legislative Committee of New York State, and escorted to the steamer, and crossed to this city. They took a trip over the water front of Ogdensburg, in company with the Mayor and a Committee of the Common Council. They left at 2:30 for Cape Vincent, where they took a special train for Watertown and Oswego, intending to reach the latter city on Thursday.

New York Cheap Transportation Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The New York Cheap Transportation Association held a meeting this afternoon at the Grocers' Board of Trade, President B. B. Sherman in the chair. Mr. Sherman read a paper, stating that the organization was the result of the Cooper Institute meeting of the 10th inst; that that meeting, though crude, showed that New York merchants were beginning to appreciate that they were heavily weighted in the race for commercial shipping. Baltimoreans are interested in the B. & O. Railroad, which is operated in the interests of that city. In Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad is also manipulated to advance the interest of that State. The following committees were then elected:

Executive—B. B. Sherman, B. P. Baker, F. B. Thurber, J. F. Henry, H. B. Claflin, D. G. Arnold, G. L. Frank, E. F. Browning.

Terminal Facilities—B. P. Baker, U. S. Fairfield, S. M. Parker, and C. Pratt.

Claims and Grievances—W. Duryea, J. Byer, J. H. Kent, W. H. Wiley, M. Lehman.

Railroad Transportation—F. B. Thurber, B. P. Baker, E. B. Durker, E. J. Martin.

Canal Transportation—F. Edeson, C. Crabb, F. D. Moulton, J. Byer, D. J. Marenney.

Ocean Transportation—D. Bingham, E. S. Jaffray, J. W. Stell, C. F. Weyman.

Legislation—H. B. Claflin, S. Stern, B. B. Sherman, J. F. Henry, J. Dwight.

Statistics—U. S. Fairfield, J. S. Barrow, J. H. Cheever, C. J. Reynolds, R. P. Brough.

By-Laws—S. Stern, B. P. Baker, F. B. Thurber, F. Edeson, B. B. Sherman.

MANITOBA.

An Amicable Adjustment of the Minnesota Invasion Case—Three of the Parties Plead Guilty and are Sentenced to Twenty-Four Hours' Imprisonment—The Hon. L. Fletcher Released on Bail.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—Last night's special to the *Tribune* from Fort Garry gives full proceedings of the Court at that place yesterday. No indictment was found against Merriam, and he was discharged; but against the rest of the prisoners true bills were found. Bentley, Hoy, and Kegan, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty with the understanding that the punishment should be nominal. The Hon. L. Fletcher pleaded not guilty. His counsel appealed to the Court for postponement of the trial, and that he be admitted to bail, which was granted.

Upon the opening of the Court, Gov. Austin was invited by the Judge to a seat on the bench, and was introduced to the Court. Previous to adjournment the Judge pronounced sentence on those pleading guilty, which was only twenty-four hours' confinement. The sentence was read with a burst of applause from the audience. In the evening all the American prisoners and their friends were the guests of Judge Betourney.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Seventh Annual Reunion of the Society in Pittsburgh—A Gala Occasion for the Citizens and Militia—Veteran Generals at the Business Meetings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17.—This is a grand gala day in Pittsburgh. Everywhere buildings are decorated with banners bearing the inscription "Welcome, Army of the Cumberland." Smithfield street, Fifth avenue, Wood, Sixth and Liberty streets, as well as a portion of Grant street, presents a most animated appearance. Festoons of laurel intertwined with wreaths of evergreens, mammoth flags and devices fit for the occasion are displayed in profusion. The Committee of Arrangements have done their duty well. The city is full of strangers, and the streets are almost impassable. Yesterday Gen. Phil Sheridan arrived, and last evening he "did" the city in company with Gen. Pearson, of the Eighteenth Division Pennsylvania Militia. This morning, at 8 o'clock, Gov. Hartranft and Gen. Sherman arrived. They held receptions in the morning in their rooms in the Monongahela House.

The Eighteenth Division State Militia formed an escort to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; and this morning at 10 o'clock, amid the salutes of cannon, the procession moved through some of our principal streets. At Library Hall the Society, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and Gov. Hartranft repaired inside, where the business of the day was to be begun. The military repaired to Union Park, Allegheny, where afterwards they were inspected and passed in review before the Governor. Library Hall was elegantly and elaborately decorated with evergreens and flowers. The stage represented a camp scene.

After a prayer by Chaplain Renshaw, of the Society, Gov. Hartranft welcomed the Society on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. Gen. Sherman then made a very sensible address, as did also Gen. Sheridan, who said that, though the audience might get a speech from Sherman and himself, they could not get one from Grant. The meeting then adjourned till afternoon.

At 2 o'clock, or shortly after, this afternoon, President Grant, Gen. Babcock, and Lieut. Grant arrived, as did Gen. Hooker. The President was received with decided demonstration of good will, he being lustily cheered as he passed in a carriage through our streets. He was taken to the Monongahela House, where a reception was afterwards held. Gen. Hooker was almost neglected, but when he arrived at the hotel and was recognized, he received a reception which must have convinced the old warrior that he still lived in the hearts of the people.

The various models of a monument for Gen. Thomas, now on exhibition in this city, attracted decided attention. There are a number of competitors, but the only ones that really possess any merit are those of J. W. McDonald, New York, Mills, and Vinnie Ream. The monument is to be awarded to some one this year, and will cost $40,000.

This afternoon another meeting was held of the Society, but nothing important was done. This evening another meeting is being held, at which President Grant, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, McDowell, and Babcock, and Gov. Hartranft are present. President Grant was called upon, and thanked the people for his kind reception. The city is in its glory to-night, being grandly illuminated as well as decorated. Taken altogether, this has been a great day for Pittsburgh.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17.—About 11 o'clock the Convention assembled at Liberty Hall, Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, President of the Society, occupying a seat in front on the stage. The chair on his right was occupied by Gen. Sherman, and on his left a large cushioned chair, unoccupied, was draped in mourning and placed in a prominent position, to recall the memory of those comrades who fought under the late Gen. Thomas. Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Ward, Gen. Whipple, and other distinguished persons occupied positions on the stage.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Pleasure Excursion Over the New Line into Dakota—A Grand Country Traversed by an Excellent Road—Chicago Excursionists Inspecting the Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 16.—A better excursion party never left Chicago than that which started last evening to inaugurate the recently completed line through Madison, Sparta, Winona, and across Minnesota into Dakota. Though composed mainly of prominent business men, it is eminently a pleasure trip. Devil's Lake was reached at sunrise. Several of the party scaled the lofty bluffs before breakfast, and gained a charming view of the entrancing scenery; others took a sail on the lake, and the weather being delightful with a cloudless sky, there was no exception to the general enjoyment. All the way up the Baraboo Valley the varied picturesque prospect excited universal expressions of admiration. Some of the Board of Trade gentlemen were extravagant in their exclamations of delight, pronouncing it the most enjoyable trip they ever made. At Madison two Judges of the Supreme Court, the Mayor and Postmaster of Madison, joined the party.

Wonderfully beautiful, the route is, but its romantic features have cost the Company enormously. When the three tunnels in Monroe County had been passed, the Wisconsin gentlemen who had been loudest in their denunciations on account of the recent small advance in rates, remarked that they could not now blame the managers for making the advance. It was conceded that the people of Southern Wisconsin had no idea of the mint of money expended upon this railway, else they would not complain, probably. No piece of railroad in the West has cost nearly as much as the line from Madison to Sparta. People accustomed to travel mainly over prairie roads, built at an average cost of $20,000 a mile, where comparatively little grading is required, have no idea of the expense of cutting a road through a mountainous country, and tunneling hills which cannot be cut down.

The only question that troubled the excursionists was, Will the road pay? and all agreed that the Company having the enterprise to open an avenue through such a country, was certainly entitled to compensating rates. The variety of the ride through the tunnels was much enjoyed. The first one is almost straight, and the further the train penetrated, the more subdued and weirdly beautiful was the receding sunlight view through the long bore. From Sparta to Winona Junction the track, although new, is so splendidly ballasted as to be equal to the best road-beds in the country. Up to this point it is in excellent running order; between the tunnels the track is in a crude state, but ballasting trains are at work preparing it for the heavy traffic awaiting shipment, yesterday, eighty cars of wheat passed through the tunnels for Chicago, and millions of bushels are ready to be forwarded. At this place we stopped long enough to take dinner and glance at the city, thence we go over the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, stopping for supper at St. Peter, and reach Lake Kampeska, in Dakota, in time for a picnic breakfast.

Mrs. John V. Farwell, Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, and a few other ladies are of the party, and, like the gentlemen, are delighted with the trip. Unbounded pleasure was anticipated, and no one has experienced a shadow of disappointment.

Railroad Fight in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—At 4 o'clock this morning a score of men belonging to the Eastern Railroad tore up the frog which was laid this morning on Commercial street, for the purpose of connecting the Boston & Maine and Grand Trunk Railroads. The managers of the Eastern Railway have run a locomotive over the spot where the frog was, and attempted to connect their rails with those on Smith's Wharf. The Boston & Maine Railroad people, at half-past 9 o'clock, tore up the rails of the Eastern Railroad. The Boston & Maine Road will probably apply to the courts for an injunction against the Eastern Road.

Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—The election for Directors of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, held at Lafayette yesterday, an entire new Board was elected, with O. W. Pierce for President, John Green, Vice-President, and John W. Heath, Treasurer.

Chicago to Manitowoc.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 17.—The last rail connecting Manitowoc with Milwaukee and Chicago has been laid. J. VILAS, President.

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Rock River Conference—Proceedings To-day—Reports of the Progress Made in the Chicago and Other Districts.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Thirty-third Annual Rock River Methodist Conference has just been opened by Bishop Simpson. The majority of the members answered to the roll-call of W. A. Smith, who was unanimously elected to that office for the fifth time. The usual committees were appointed, and the Conferences proceeded to business, when the presiding elders were called. Rev. Dr. W. C. Dandy answered as Elder of the Chicago District about as follows: The material interests of the Church have been much advanced during the past four years. Twenty-four new churches have been built at an aggregate cost of $385,000. Two churches destroyed by fire have been rebuilt at a cost of $175,000. One church with a parsonage has been purchased for $60,000. Two churches have been contracted for at a cost of $10,000. Two years since we had in Chicago thirteen churches, valued at $872,000, with an indebtedness of $125,000. There are now nineteen churches, valued at $1,020,000, with an indebtedness of $165,000. The whole number of churches in the Chicago district is fifty-four, valued at $1,360,000. The increase in the value of churches is $680,000. The amount of money actually expended in church building and paying debts is $580,500. Of this amount $70,000 has been received from abroad and $85,000 in insurance paid on Clark Street and Grace Churches, leaving $430,000 as the amount raised by the people. The increase in the membership of the churches has been about 2,500, or 7 per cent. The charges have been increased from 33 to 52. The effective ministry, including supplies, is 52, and including Professors in Schools and Superintendents of benevolent institutions, is 59. From fifteen to twenty students have been furnished with work at a compensation of from $150 to $500 per annum. The brethren have worked well, and the attendance at the class-meetings shows a marked advance.

Dr. J. Wheeler, G. W. Gorham, J. E. Springer, and J. H. Kellogg were introduced to the Conference.

Elder W. R. Gray reported the Rockford District as in a prosperous condition; that the pastors had been diligent; that a number had been added to the Church; that 350 copies of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, 100 *Ladies' Repositories*, and 600 copies of the New York *Christian Advocate* were taken in the district. The Elder paid a fine compliment to our Chicago *Northwestern Advocate*, and hopes that it will be increased in circulation.

The Rev. W. A. Reed, of the Freeport District, gave a fine report of his district, and showed an advance all the line of his work.

Elder William Goodfellow also gave his report, showing that the ministers of the Mendota District were attentive to the good work of preaching the Gospel.

Elder W. C. Wiling reported from the Joliet District, speaking cheerfully of the spiritual and financial work committed to his charge.

Bishop Simpson introduced the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, who proceeded to give an account of the Tract Society and of the grand advance it is now making. Having received a telegram to return home the Conference, with many regrets, excused Dr. Vincent for the rest of the session.

The Universalists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Universalist Convention this morning passed a resolution setting forth the necessity for the erection of a Universalist Church in Washington, and pledging not less than $100,000 for the purpose of providing the society the purchase of a lot, and the building to be completed and dedicated in 1876, in memorial of the completion of the 100th year of the nation's independence. Rev. J. M. Pullman, of New York, to preach the occasional sermon. The subject for to-night is: "The Outlook of Universalism and Its Work," and the topic will be discussed by Rev. Messrs. Minor, of Boston; Brooks, of Pennsylvania; Cantwell, of Cincinnati; Ryder, of Chicago; Pullman, of New York; Mitchell, of Scotland, and Miss Chapin, of Iowa.

Consecration of an Episcopal Bishop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, as Bishop of Massachusetts, in place of the late Bishop Manton Eastburn, took place in Brooklyn this morning. The ceremonies were conducted in Grace Church. At a quarter before 11 o'clock a procession of clergy entered the church, walking two and two, headed by the presiding Bishop, the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Smith, of Kentucky. It is numbered at least 170 clergymen, attired in full canonicals, comprising many of distinction from this city, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and other parts of the country. Among the Bishops present were Bishops Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Williams, of Connecticut; Lee, of Delaware; Huntington, of Central New York; Howe, of Central Pennsylvania; Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Neely, of Maine; and Niles, of New Hampshire.

Bishop Stevens delivered the sermon. He showed the extraordinary growth of the Episcopal Church in this country since the last century, and said that eighty-one years ago to-day the consecration of the first American Bishop on American soil took place in Trinity Church.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Paddock as Bishop of Massachusetts then took place with the usual ceremony, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, being presiding Bishop, and Bishops Littlejohn, of Long Island, and Williams, of Connecticut, presenters. The consecration was followed by the Communion-service.

The final prayer and benediction were pronounced by the presiding Bishop.

THE COTTON-CROP.

General Review of the Condition of the Crop by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, after careful revision of the monthly returns, gives the following as the present status of the cotton-crop:

The indicated increase of area is a little over 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is higher than in September of last year in Arkansas; same in Tennessee and Louisiana. In each of the other cotton States worms have been more abundant, yet their ravages have been disastrous or sweeping but in few cases. The season has been remarkable for the rainfall, tending to a further depreciation of the crop; otherwise, the conditions have been quite favorable. Fertilizers have stimulated the growth, and labor has been steadier and more reliable.

Averages are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 90; Florida, 85; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 92; Missouri, 94.

In September, 1872, the average was: Virginia, 97; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 96; Florida, 93; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 78; Tennessee, 92.

BALLOONING.

Prof. King Makes a Long Aerial Voyage from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Prof. King, after landing his editorial passengers at Hornby, Steuben County, started alone in his balloon Buffalo at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in a southeasterly course for as long an inland trip as possible for him to make.

WHITNEY'S POINT, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The balloon City of Buffalo, passed over this place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A paper from the balloon, indorsed "Prof. King, Buffalo," dropped on the fair ground.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

John Hellens is one of the greatest vagrants that infest the region about State and Twenty-second streets, living by stealing and general thieving. He was arrested by Officer McSleary, and fined $50 and costs.

John Dorsey is a colored individual, whose occupation is briefly but lucidly described by Officer John Connell as that of an alley thief. He was fined $50 by Banyon to-day.

An amateur dramatic performance will be held by the Holbery Dramatic Company at Folz's Hall, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue. The programme for the occasion will be "Courting under Difficulties," William Tell, and "Ipse Dixit," a pantomime.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Lake and State streets, an expressman ran over a gentleman and immediately whipped up his horse and escaped. The victim of his carelessness was fortunately more frightened than hurt, and suffered only in damage to his clothing.

Five West Side roadsters of good speed will trot for a purse of $500 at Dexter Park this afternoon. The race is deserving of attention, as it is "square" in every detail, and will doubtless prove as interesting as many of greater pretensions.

Kiesman's billiard room, at the corner of State and Madison streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of $100 at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze originated in the kitchen of the establishment. Officer Gallagher, who patrols in the vicinity, was prompt in alarming the Fire Department.

A horse belonging to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday fell into a hole leading into the basement of the building next the Lakeside Building, and came near being killed. He still remains in the basement, but will survive without serious consequences.

Ragor Brothers, the proprietors of the Canal-street Omnibus Company, are building a large barn at the corner of Eugene and North Wells streets. The building will be of brick, 100x90 feet, two stories and basement high, and will accommodate 200 horses and fifty buses. Messrs. Bailey & Garvey are the contractors, and they expect to finish the building about Oct. 10, 1873.

Joseph Smith is a sailor who always gets drunk when he comes to Chicago. There is something about our water very repugnant to him, and something about our whisky very fascinating. Tuesday evening he got on one of these periodical drunks, and demolished the windows, door, and furniture of John Mahoney, corner of Sherman and Taylor streets. He was arrested, and, yesterday morning, fined $50 by Banyon.

The Christian Union Lyceum to-night will debate the question: "Resolved, That the General Government should purchase and operate the railroads." The Secretary, in making the announcement, states that "all the speakers are warranted to possess silver tongues." The debate commences at 8 o'clock, and, as the public are cordially invited, there should be a large crowd to see the young gentlemen who possess argentiferous tongues.

The depot reading-room in the Michigan Southern & Rock Island Passenger Depot continues to be quite a popular resort. Over 1,000 persons visit the room every week, and the register shows quite a large number to be railway men. There are now on its file newspapers and thirty magazines from the leading cities of this country. The room is well lighted, and has more of a neat, home-like appearance, than any other reading-room in this city. The management wish to acknowledge the gift of a handsomely bound copy of the Bible,—also a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, from the publishers.

Thomas English owns the boot and shoe store No. 275 West Polk street. Some time since he had stolen from him three pairs of boots worth about $35. He suspected a neighbor, John Miller by name, of the theft, and meeting him proposed to "swap" boots, and offered as an inducement $5 to "boot." The tempting offer was not to be refused. John took the $5, and traded boots. This foxy dodge of English's enabled him to get back his own boots, and obtained sufficient evidence for Justice Scully to place Miller under bonds of $1,500 to appear at the Criminal Court.

On last Saturday night, the house of Minnie Fair, the actress, at No. 35 North Green street, was entered, and a trunk, containing silk dresses, lace, etc., to the value of $1,500, were stolen. Officer John Tapping suspected Joseph Palmer and William Smith, two well-known thieves, as the guilty parties, and, going to the house of Norah Palmer, the reputed wife of Joseph, he found the stolen articles. The trio were taken before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and Palmer and Smith, as burglars, were each held in $2,500 bail to appear at the Criminal Court, and Norah Palmer, as an accessory to the burglary, was held for the same amount. A very unwilling witness in this case, John McCarty, was held under bonds of $1,000 to appear as a witness.

Another opportunity for an argument on spontaneous combustion is offered by the case of an old woman named Catherine Eimers, who was found burned to death in her own house, No. 1206 Prairie avenue, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. She was alone in the place, and as no investigation has yet been made by the Coroner, anything said with reference to the cause of her terrible death would be mere speculation. The police report that she was exceedingly fond of strong drink, and was frequently seen under its influence. It is conjectured, therefore, that her brain, overburdened with the fumes of alcohol, ignited while she was endeavoring to light a pipe with matches. But this is a matter for the Coroner and doctors to settle between them. Mrs. Eimers was about 60 years of age, and leaves a husband, but no children. An inquest on her remains will be held to-day.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 15, 1873.

Our State Fair, to be held on the grounds of the St. Paul Driving Park, is to commence on Tuesday of next week, the 23d, and close on Friday, the 26th. Except that the show of fruits may not be as good as last year, every department of the exhibition promises to be better filled than heretofore. The land-grant railway companies of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota, have each promised large collections of specimens of soils and products from along their lines. The Northern Pacific Land-Department will illustrate its collection by a large number of photographic views of farms and standing crops. Among the amusements of fair-week will be trotting-matches on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, under direction of the Driving-Park Association, for purses ranging from $300 to $1,000. On Wednesday will also occur in St. Paul a parade and competitive trial of engines by several fire-companies from the different principal towns of the State. The same week, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions and the Presbyterian Synod of Minnesota will meet in Minneapolis. Trains on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad will run through the week each half-hour between St. Paul and Minneapolis, stopping each way at the Driving Park. ECHO.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—On Thursday, for New England and the Middle States, the pressure will diminish, with southeasterly to southerly winds, increasing to fresh and brisk, with increasing cloudiness and rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, and partly cloudy weather with coast rains. For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, brisk winds, veering to the southwest, and generally cloudy weather, with rain in the latter. For the Lower Lake region, brisk and high winds, gradually veering to southerly and westerly; cloudy weather and rain. For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, with high winds to-night, the latter shifting to northwest during Thursday, with clearing weather and diminishing force on Thursday night. For Missouri and Minnesota, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail on Thursday.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester and Oswego.

DX XO

THE FIRE.

Ten Acres of Ground Denuded of Shanties.

Fifty-Three Frame Buildings Reduced to Ashes.

Scores of Poor Families Rendered Homeless.

The Number of Gin-Mills Considerably Lessened.

Total Loss About a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

A Great Conflagration Prevented by the Gallant Firemen.

The Department Effectually Aided by the Citizens.

Scenes, Incidents, and Accidents Attending the Fire.

Nearly two years have elapsed since the great fire. The circumstances are remembered by every one. After a long and warm evening, when everything was dry, an insignificant blaze broke out, and being fanned by a strong southwest breeze, wrought the ruin which has become historical. Since that time the cry of fire has made persons timid, especially when the wind is blowing from what seems to be a fatal quarter, and is blowing strong. Consequently, when the fire alarm struck at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a stiff breeze from the southwest, there was reason to anticipate a serious conflagration. The alarm was sounded from Box 365, at the corner of Wright and Morgan streets. This locality, for blocks around, was built of combustible material, the houses were of lumber, and so were the stores, barns, and packing houses, to say nothing of yards full of lumber not far off. It was

JUST THE PLACE FOR A FIRE.

Once started there was plenty of food for the flames. The cause of the alarm was the issuing of flames from a large hay-shed at the corner of Newberry avenue and the C., B. & Q. R. R. track, Sixteenth street. This shed was built according to the requirements of the fire ordinance, which, with regard to sheds, seems to be an impotent law. According to the ordinance, this shed was a legal structure so long as one end of it was open. Formerly this shed was occupied by the Elastic Stone Roofing Company as a factory, but recently it was used for transferring hay from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to the Northwestern Railroad cars. It was standing near the track, exposed to sparks from passing locomotives, and yesterday one of these

SPARKS IGNITED THE HAY.

Four times before the hay caught fire in the same way, but it was extinguished before damage was done. Not so yesterday. The fire spread, and the wind blowing through the open end, fanned it into flame, and in less than no time burst out in the roof, and enveloped the shanty and its contents. The flames rose high. The engines began to arrive, but, as usual, there were some defects, which rendered futile all the bravery and noble exertions of the men. A stable next to the hay-shed succumbed in a few minutes, and then a saloon on Halsted street, immediately north of the viaduct, was wrapped in a sheet of flame. By this time

THE SECOND AND THIRD ALARMS

were sounded, bringing a reinforcement of the fire-brigade. The men worked with a will, fighting their old foe house by house, but still it spread, turning round the corner of Halsted street, jumped two vacant lots, and, seizing a dry goods store, soon reduced it to nothing. From the dry goods store it leaped across Halsted street to the corner of Meagher, where it attacked a small drug store, and kept on its destructive course up Meagher street, swallowing up four frame buildings. The wind blowing from the southwest, drove the flames towards the north and northeast, until Catherine street was reached. It was hoped that the street would stay the progress of the flames, but they took no account of it, springing across the gap, sweeping up the east side of Halsted, across Wright street, eating up the block between Wright and Barber,

LAYING LOW THE HOUSES

in the next block between Barber and Catherine streets, and continuing its progress to the corner of the alley between Fourteenth and Liberty streets. Here the fire was arrested on the east side of Halsted.

IN THE MEANTIME,

the west side of the street presented a front of flame. Here were small two-story frame houses fronting the street. They were occupied as stores and saloons below, and as residences above. The wind swept the merciless flames down upon them, the inhabitants fled, and soon the site of their homes was a blazing mass, which was quickly reduced to a blackened ruins. At the corner of Halsted and Catherine stood

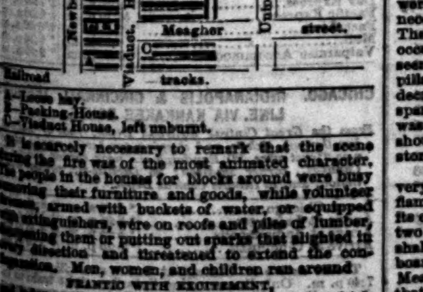
THE PACKING-HOUSE

of Richard M. Oliver. It was hoped that this would be an obstacle to the flames. The firemen poured streams upon it, hoping to make it the last ditch, and the end of the fire. It was no avail, however. The heat by this time was intense. The flames rolled in billows over the burning ruins, beat against the south wall, and mounted to the roof, which caught easily, and then the fire burst down into the body of the building, licking up the greasy and oily matter which saturated the floors. A large quantity of hams were removed from the house and saved, but in the basement was stored a quantity of lard. This was soon on fire, and that was the end of the packing house. The lard was

CONVERTED INTO FLAME,

emitting a fierce heat unbearable a block away. The walls cracked and split and tumbled in until nothing remained but a hole in the ground. At this time things looked cheerful. The wind subsided and the Fire Department, with renewed hose and heroism, was working at its best. Water was poured into the burning lard to reduce the heat. There was no hope of saving anything the flames once took hold of, and all efforts were concentrated to circumscribe the limits of the fire. Owing to the exertions of ex-Fire Marshal Williams the house on the corner opposite the packing-house was deluged with water, and the further progress of the fire stayed in that direction.

The burned blocks were narrow. The fire cleared out the buildings between Newberry avenue and Union street, which are the east and west limits of the burnt territory. The north and south boundaries are as given above. The following diagram shows the limits of the conflagration, the black squares representing the burnt district:



A—Loose hay.
B—Packing-House.
C—Viaduct House, left unburnt.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the scene during the fire was of the most animated character. The people in the houses for blocks around were busy removing their furniture and goods, while volunteer firemen, armed with buckets of water, or equipped with extinguishers, were on roofs and piles of lumber, dampening them or putting out sparks that alighted in every direction and threatened to extend the conflagration. Men, women, and children ran around

FRANTIC WITH EXCITEMENT,

and laden with all sorts of household goods which they were determined to rescue. Crowds gathered in the streets, and the columns of smoke standing out dark and ominous against the sky warned the whole city, and attracted an immense multitude to the scene. It was

A SYMPATHETIC MULTITUDE.

Every one was anxious to do something to assist the sufferers. Express wagons came along galloping as fast as the lean and hungry horses could go. As the fire spread, their charges rose. They became exorbitant, and charged any amount they could get for insignificant services. Some persons were afraid the flames would continue their ravages towards the north. There was no fear of this. So long as there were only wooden shanties in its way, the fire kept on. It could not help it. They were fit for nothing but to burn, and, were it not for the inconvenience to the occupants, there would be no necessity for mourning.

FIFTY-FIVE BUILDINGS WERE BURNED,

but of these only one—the packing-house—was of any considerable value. As for the others, destruction by fire was their inevitable fate. If they did not burn yesterday, they would burn some other day. After all, it was not much of a fire, gauging it by the amount of property destroyed. It serves to show, however, the effect of utter carelessness in permitting fire-traps to endanger valuable property, and the necessity of a more stringent enforcement of the fire ordinance, if, indeed, the ordinance does not in some respects need remodeling.

The burnt territory is included in the fire-limits, and, when rebuilt, better and safer buildings must be erected. That will be an advantage.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The alarm was sounded from Box 365, located at the corner of Wright and Morgan streets, by a police officer, whose name could not be ascertained. The first indication of the fire was a dense volume of smoke issuing from the roof of the Hay Transfer Company's building, at the corner of Newberry avenue and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway tracks. A car stood in front of the building, which was being loaded with bales of hay. It was almost filled when the fire was discovered. About ten men were at work in and about the structure. Simultaneous with the appearance of the smoke at the roof, a sheet of flame darted over the hay inside, filling the workmen with terror, so that they fled in all directions. The police officer who turned in the alarm happened to be passing by on Newberry avenue. Before he reached the box, however,

THE WHOLE BUILDING WAS IN FLAMES,

and a strong wind from the southwest was bearing them toward the frame buildings fronting on Halsted street. Everybody seemed to be anticipating a great fire, and for a block away began at once to vacate their houses, and to deposit their property on the sidewalks, where they were right in the way of the falling embers and the feet of the wild multitude. The house where the fire began was a two-story tinder-box, the main building of which was originally used by the Elastic Roofing Company. Two months ago it was rented by George M. Allen and J. H. Shaw, as

A HAY TRANSFER BUILDING.

The inhabitants in the vicinity have for a long time felt very uneasy lest the structure and its inflammable contents should be ignited by sparks from locomotive engines, and endeavored to have the building removed. A week ago, a summons was sworn out before Justice Scully to compell Allen & Shaw to pay $200 penalty for violating the fire-ordinance, which Officer Palmer has attempted to serve repeatedly, but was never able to find the proprietors. At the fire, a reporter of this paper met Palmer in the midst of the smoke and fire, and, as he pulled forth the document, a flying ember struck it, and, knocking it down, the flames quickly consumed it. The hay transfer building was not long in burning, but its contents, being

SOLID BALES OF HAY,

stood the flames a long time, and endangered the long row of wooden dwellings on the opposite side of Newberry avenue. The freight car in front of the building took fire and was totally consumed. The fire rolled back from the railroad tracks, as if it knew there was very little for it to devour on that side, the tracks being almost destitute of cars, and crept over the sheds in the rear, which extended back to Wright street. There was a large number of

EMPTY TAR BARRELS

stored away in these sheds, which the flames quickly licked up. The first alarm of fire had been followed by a second in fifteen minutes, and when this shed began to give way to the devouring element, a third alarm was turned in. To many persons it seemed a long time before the water began to fall from the nozzle upon the hay building. Some said it was fifteen minutes after the first alarm was sounded before an engine appeared upon the ground; others that it was an hour, and some declare the fire was making headway on Halsted street before any water was thrown upon it. Reporters of papers were harassed by these persons, who wished some notice made of it. A reporter of this paper took the pains to investigate this complaint, and found it to be utterly groundless. The fact of it is, that the first engine was on the ground at 2:45, while the alarm was sent in at 2:30. There was delay in getting efficient streams of water on the fire, but it was the result of the bursting of hose, four lengths of which burst in succession, at the outset. This was the cause of the delay, and it may have been the real cause of the disastrous conflagration that ensued; but upon whose shoulders to lay the blame, it is hard to say. The flames took a fatal direction when they attacked a small frame barn to the east of the hay-house, situated in the rear of Joseph Pache's saloon. There was considerable hay in this, and a strong wind blew the flames over the roof of the saloon, and against the sides of the adjoining buildings. A stronger southwest wind than had before blown now sprang up, carrying the flames and heat from the burning sheds and hay-house on to the row of frame stores located on Halsted street, and the packing-house of R. W. Olliver, located at the corner of Halsted and Wright streets. In a few minutes after this breeze sprang up, flames burst forth from the buildings on Halsted street like

A SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION,

and the whole block was in flames in an instant. The fire encircled the block in half an hour after its inception, and filled everybody with the wildest consternation by its rapid progress. When Pache's saloon caught fire, the firemen attempted a flank movement by tearing down a small unoccupied tenement adjoining. This was hardly done when the intense heat which was concentrated upon the buildings to the north of it burst forth in volumes of flames. The viaduct bridge, and the Viaduct House, near by Pache's saloon, were both saved by the severe southwest gale, which blew the flames and heat away from them. From the saloon

THE FIRE JUMPED THREE LOTS,

two of which were vacant, and the other had been occupied by a tenement, and then attacked the plow warehouse. This did not stand long. Not a single article of stock was saved of value. The building was a one-story warehouse, and was worth about $1,200. The value of the stock must have been considerable, but because of the absence of the proprietors it could not be learned.

FLETCHER'S CROCKERY STORE,

located in a two-story frame building, adjoined this, and did not long resist the progressing enemy. This building had not been long constructed, and was valued at $1,500. The stock of crockery it contained was valued at $2,000. Mr. Fletcher's loss is almost total, his insurance, it was stated, being nominal. Becker's saloon and Riley's blacksmith shop, were the next to fall, and fall they did, like a flash. All this time the attention of the firemen had been directed to the buildings surrounding the burning block, which, it may be well to say, was bounded by Wright street on the north, the railroad tracks on the south, Halsted street on the east, and Newberry avenue on the west. The houses on the east side of Halsted street had repeatedly taken fire, but the flames had been speedily put out. They were, however, being rapidly vacated by the occupants, who seemed impressed with the idea that they would see them no more.

MEN RUSHED TO AND FRO,

their arms filled with traps of all sorts, and their wives and children stood by, crying and wringing their hands. The intense heat soon drove the people back to Union street, or over the viaduct. When Riley's blacksmith shop was burning at its height, a great tongue of flame threw itself across Halsted street, and, touching upon the roof of Cornig's drug-store, located at the northeast corner of Halsted and Meagher streets, quickly enveloped it. By this time the fire had crept around to the sheds of

OLIVER'S PACKING-HOUSE

from the rear, and had attacked the inflammable contents with which it was filled. It was but the work of a moment to reach the main building, a two-story frame structure, fronting on Halsted street. This was by far the most important building burned, but it was consumed in much less time than buildings of less size and importance. Every board, joist, and timber of the building being soaked with grease, made it inflammable in the highest degree. The flames struck it at the southwest corner, and swept through the building like a race-horse. The structure contained a large quantity of smoked hams and tierces of lard. There was much valuable machinery in the building that is a total loss. After the flames had in a great measure subsided in the structure, and there was nothing left but red-hot embers and ashes, a pile of hams, well smoked, but not in the least injured, were taken from beneath a pile of rubbish, and hauled away in a wagon. Mr. R. W. Oliver, the proprietor,

ESTIMATES HIS LOSS AT $50,000.

The insurance was considerable, but the safe containing the policies having been burned up, the amount could not be ascertained, nor the companies. The insurance probably reaches about $15,000. This was the limit of the fire on Wright street, west of Halsted, Ford's saloon, on the opposite side of the street, having been saved by the most herculean efforts. After the fire crossed over to the east side of Halsted street, it was evident that it would not be stayed until it had devastated a large area. Then it was that

THE WILDEST CONFUSION ENSUED.

Every house within a radius of ten blocks was deserted, the occupants fleeing to what they supposed were safe places, loaded with such articles as seemed necessary to them in their impoverished condition. The scene at this time was truly appalling, and the reoccurrence of the great visitation of Oct. 9, 1871, seemed imminent. The heavens seemed stayed up by pillars of flame, that ever and anon elongated and decreased in height. The air was filled with sparks and flying embers, so that the light of the sun was almost shut out. But, to settle down to facts, it should be said that, after the flames left the drug-store, they widened out, making

THE AREA DEVASTATED

very much the shape of the letter V. One volume of flame rolled down Meagher street, while another took its course north on Halsted street. Between these two volumes was a seething mass of fire. Fire Marshal Benner placed two engines at Fordham's boarding-house, which is the fourth house on Meagher street from Halsted, determined that the fire should not progress further in that direction, if it was in the power of the department to stop it. The attempt was successful, and this was the eastern limit of the fire on Meagher street. A dense mass of foliage aided very much in the accomplishment of this object. The endeavor to stay the flames on Halsted street was far less successful, and for a time—which to many of the turbulent army of spectators was a time of extreme nervous anxiety—was an utter failure.

CORNIG'S DRUG-STORE

was located in a one-story building, which was owned by the proprietor of the store. His loss is about $1,500, which will be reduced by insurance. The number of this place was 622 Halsted street. Aaron Shultz's saloon, located in a two-story wooden building, next was the prey of the maddened element. It was licked up in the twinkling of an eye. The building and contents were totally destroyed, and were valued at $3,000. The insurance cannot be stated with any accuracy, but is not more than half the value of the goods. No. 612 Halsted street, the next building that succumbed, was occupied by

O'CONNER'S DRY-GOODS STORE.

It was a two-story structure, and was occupied above as a dwelling. The loss on stock and building will not exceed $3,000. The insurance on the stock was taken in three companies, the Lycoming, the Penn, and the Planters', but in what proportion could not be ascertained. No. 612½ was occupied by Mrs. Kortic, as a millinery shop, whose loss is about $500. The fire here leaped across Catherine street, and its first prey was a two-story frame structure occupied below by Edward Dawson, as a

STOVE AND TIN STORE,

whose stock was totally consumed, entailing a loss of about $800. The up-stairs was occupied as a dwelling by John Perry, whose household furniture was a total loss. Dawson is partially insured. No. 608, a two-story frame, was occupied as a dwelling and shoe store by J. Condon. The value of the building and its contents is estimated by the owner at $3,000; he was insured for about half that much. John Meyer occupied the next two-story frame building, as a dwelling and bakery. He was insured for $1,500, and lost about that amount. Nos. 604 and 606 was a large two-story double house, occupied as a dwelling and a second-hand clothing store by Thomas Shealey. This building has not been long completed. Mr. Shealey saved some of his stock and household furniture. The building was valued at $2,500, upon which there was $1,000 insurance. No. 106, a one-story frame, was occupid by John Myer, a baker, who lost $1,000. The names of the occupants of Nos. 600, 598, 596, and 594, it was impossible to get. No. 592, a large two-story frame, located at the corner of Wright and Halsted streets, was occupied as a dwelling and meat-shop by Adolph Metzker. The proprietor estimates his loss at $2,500, which will be offset by $2,000 insurance. The fire very quickly darted across Wright street, and down it, although it made swiftest progress in a northeasterly direction, thus making it comparatively easy for the firemen to prevent the ignition of the buildings on the west side of Halsted street. It was soon very evident that

THE REAL BATTLE OF THE DAY

would be fought in the centre of the block bounded by Mitchell, Union, Halsted, and Wright streets, the high wind carrying the devouring elements to the northeast. Benner therefore placed all the men and engines he could space in a tanglewood of houses, near the centre of the block, and commanded them there to stick until their skin peeled off; and there they did stick, becoming, after a time the masters of the situation. Every progress of the flames was made only after the most persistent fighting. Houses were pulled down (but being in most cases out-buildings, the damage was but nominal), trees climbed by the pipemen, and all that muscle, cool judgment, and noble self-sacrifice could do, was done. No one could picture what the boys of the Fire Department endured to save the city from a disastrous conflagration but they who were among them in the heart of that block. It was evident that

BENNER'S WORD WAS LAW

to the boys; and said one of them to the writer of this article, "Now we've got our man, we will show the people of Chicago what we can do." When the flames darted across Wright street, then people placed no bounds to them. The case looked hopeless. What could stem the fierce flood of flame was the purport of every man's thoughts. The first house on Halsted north of Wright was a cottage, No. 590, the occupant of which could not be learned, but the loss was, perhaps, $800. No. 588, a private boarding-house, was a two-story frame, whose owner and occupant could not be learned. The loss on this was estimated at $2,000. No. 586 was a two-story frame, occupied as a dwelling by a Mrs. Bowling, who also had a millinery and fancy goods store on the first floor. Her loss is about $2,500; insured for $1,500. Stenenbanen's tin store, located in a two-story frame structure No. 584, next was seized upon. The loss here is about $2,500; insurance unknown. W. & M. Molinski, dealers in liquors, occupied the building No. 582. The value of property they lost was about $2,000; insured for $1,500. No. 580 was a two-story frame building, occupied by S. Heilburn as a furniture store. His loss is about $3,000; insured for $2,200.

THE NORTHERN LIMIT OF THE FIRE

was the building No. 574 Halsted, and the buildings between No. 580 and that were occupied by persons whose names could not be learned.

The statistics of insurance are necessarily very meagre, the confusion and consternation rendering it impossible to secure other than the wildest answers from the sufferers. A prominent insurance man stated that the companies most likely to be involved were those least prominent in the country, as the property consumed was not choice. Messrs. Treadway & Jewell, prominent local agents, report that they have $10,000 in the fire, divided among the Lycoming, German, Peru, and Planters' Companies. Other statements might be made, but as they were mere flying rumors, and would tend to injure companies if stated, they are withheld until proven to be true.

AT 10 MINUTES OF 6 O'CLOCK,

some of the engines were preparing to go home, and had flags stuck about their engines as signs of victory. The total number of houses burned is about 54, many of which were stores and saloons. There were three ordinary sized blocks burned over but being divided up by short streets, there were five blocks in the area burnt over.

THE "LAST DITCH."

As the mass of flames, driven by the wind in a perfect tide of fury, swept across the narrow thoroughfare, Liberty street, which runs from Halsted to Canal, there appeared to be but one source of succor, and that was the providential circumstance of a vacant lot. The fury of the gale held the flames in a solid phalanx across this street, and poured them against the walls of a two-story frame building, situated on the northeast corner of the street. Adjoining this was No. 574, a grocery store, from which not an article of merchandise had been rescued. The doors and windows were all closed, and there appeared to have been no attempt made to remove anything.

THE BUILDING

had evidently been abandoned to its fate, in the belief that no human power could possibly save it. But this point was destined to be the scene of one of the stubbornest fights ever made by the Department against the progress of the flames, and, as the issue resulted in the positive repulse of the flames, the spot is one which will be memorable in the annals of fires in this city.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

An idea of the condition of affairs may be gathered from the following description: The block whose southwest angle was as yet untouched looked out upon two squares of flame. The wind was howling with the same angry purpose that tossed the flames around the district in a direct line with the scene of the present conflagration less than two years ago. To the east, along Liberty street, lay a row of dry frame cottages, packed closely, while along Halsted street appeared

THE ONLY HOPE OF SALVATION.

Adjoining the corner was the deserted grocery store noticed above. Next door to this was the dwelling house of two gentlemen, well known in political circles in this city,—ex-Alderman Hildreth, and his brother W. F. Hildreth. Their house was No. 572, and adjoining that was No. 570, a two-story frame cottage. Next to this was a vacant lot, and here, if anywhere, it seemed, a fight must be made. Marshal Benner was not seen in the fight on Halsted street.

BUT PETRIE WAS,

dripping wet, smoked, blackened, but cool and resolute.

Two or three streams were ordered down Liberty street into the nearest alley, and directed to thoroughly wet-down every barn and outhouse in the neighborhood. Down went the "boys" with a cheer. The fierce heat scorched them fearfully, but they succeeded in gaining the alley, and sprinkled liberally every building on the rear portion of the lots that fronted Halsted street. At the same time, orders were given to pull down the two-story frame building adjoining the vacant lot.

A ROPE, CHAIN, AND HOOK

appeared in a moment, and half a dozen firemen, armed with axes, made for the devoted structure. The building was staunchly built, and the final effort to move it succeeded only so far as to pull down a portion of the shinglings. The firemen climbed in by the windows, and their busy axes cut through the plaster and the outside covering. Once more the hook was placed in a secure point.

FOUR HUNDRED WILLING HANDS

seized the rope, and at a given signal, gave such a pull as made the building sag and rock like a blade of grass in a gale. "One, two, three—give it to her boys," and with a crash, down came the front of the building. The volunteers fell back as the front gave way, but now they rushed forward. A man had fallen, and the mass of timber had fallen upon him. It took but a moment for the excited crowd to raise the mass, and pull from beneath it the poor fellow who had been momentarily buried. He proved to be

GEORGE ROWE,

foreman of truck No. 4. He was sensible, and apparently not much injured. "Let me breathe a moment, boys," he cried, panting for fresh air, and struggled free from the friendly hands that held him. A long gash upon his head disclosed a scalp-wound, but he was carried away and lost sight of in far less time than it takes to write it. Sergeant Fitzpatrick cleared the way, and a dozen brawny officers aided in carrying him through the gap he made. There was

NO TIME LOST

by the firemen, for before poor Rowe had disappeared, four men were busy cutting away at the underpinning of the house. Again the rope was attached, and this time it broke and threw the crowd at the end of it on their backs. Once more, and a portion of the shingles gave way.

"UNDER THE ROOF!"

cried the by-standers, and the rope, which had again broken, was pulled once more. The building still shook and bent, but defied the efforts of the crowd. It seemed as though the fates were fighting on the side of the fire, for a gust of wind now carried the flames across Liberty street, and the corner building was already a sheet of flame. Petrie fought like a wounded lion. His men poured in their stream with a will. A ladder was run up, and a fireman mounted it to break open the windows, and then

THE TORRENT OF WATER

was aimed steadily at every point in range. The prospect appeared almost desperate, for the grocery store adjoining had taken fire, and a blaze in the half-demolished building threatened another leap of the flames. Then as if by a miracle, the roar of the flames ceased. Smoke and fire rose straight into the air. The gale had subsided for a moment, and now was the time to play the water. Here was the incident that saved the city, no one knows what loss. In the few minutes during which the unlooked-for calm lasted, the firemen had gained the victory.

THE FIRE WAS UNDER CONTROL;

the steaming roof of the adjoining building testified to the unremitting exertions of the men, and when, five minutes later, the breeze sprang up once more, it was too late to carry on the work of destruction. Baffled in its efforts it died away into a gentle breeze, and the fire was under complete control. A feeling of assurance spread through the vast crowd, and no one but conceded, to the fire department a full measure of praise.

BY CONTINUED EFFORTS

the lingering flames in the corner building were beaten out, and the adjoining building so thoroughly saturated as to prevent any possibility of the spread of the fire. The stream which had so successfully combated the flames at the corner was now turned upon the blazing ruins on the corner of Wright and Halsted streets, and the crowd began to melt away in search of further excitement.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

During the excitement which prevailed on the spread of the flames, sundry and manifold efforts were made to save goods. Perhaps the most laughable of all was that of the "Independent Club," an organization which might never have risen to the surface but for the fire. Assembled in full uniform, they marched to the residence of Ald. Hildreth. W. F. Hildreth was there, and placed his house at their disposal. They sedulously piled up his goods and carried them away, until the genial host pressed upon them a demijohn of

THE BEST OLD BOURBON

in the neighborhood. There's nothing like Bourbon to stimulate affection. With an over-dose of it, two men can be found at any hour after 11 o'clock, upon a street corner, vowing eternal friendship and discovering in each other an appreciativeness which the cold world had always managed to conceal. So in this case. The "Independent Club" became violently attached to the jolly Hildreth Brothers, and vowed that not a stone in their frame building should be injured. Hence, in spite of the remonstrances of the younger brother, they tore

THE HANDSOME MARBLE MANTEL

from over the fire-place, and carried it away in triumph. Their sincerity is proved by the fact that a squad of jolly fellows subsequently discovered that they had left unsaved a beaming demijohn of Santa Cruz rum, and another of domestic wine. As the house sustained no injury from fire, Mr. Heldreth would feel greatly obliged for the restoration of the marblemantelpiece. The boys are all invited to empty the remaining demijohns.

Mr. Allen, of the firm of Allen & Berkely, was slightly injured by the fall of a joist. He was only scratched, and ate a hearty supper in the belief that Chicago possesses a Fire Department capable of almost anything.

MAYOR BOND,

on learning that a fire was progressing, and that a general conflagration was threatened, secured one of the numerous mercenary hackmen of the city, and stoutly, not to say ably seconded by his clerk, Mr. Horace F. White, drove to the scene of the fire. Arrived there he investigated everything until his eye suggested a wake or a defective flue, and his general condition was that of a thoroughly cured ham. He met with several disasters, one of which might have been serious. A huge piece of lumber struck the off-corner of his hat, somewhat altering its contour, but fortunately not marring the pleasant, though grimy face beneath it. Mr. Bond now thoroughly appreciates the responsibility of a Fire-Marshal.

AN AMAZON.

Opposite Liberty street on Halsted, ten feet below the grade of the latter street, was a little patch of ground, used as a garden by a tall, lean old Norwegian woman. Into this the urchins and loafers who had been drawn to the fire by curiosity and a prospect of plunder, had found their way, and were running to and fro in a state of unusual excitement. Supt. Washburn and other officials had vainly endeavored to clear this spot. What it originally contained could not readily be seen, as scarcely a square foot of the ground but was covered by humanity. The police gave up in despair the effort to clear the place, and the men and boys held undisputed sway. But the old dame could do more than Mr. Washburn and his assistants. She seized a long barrel-stave, and in less than five minutes, by dint of well-directed pounding and slashing, she had cleared her lot and left the crowd to view the desolation that marked it. It was really too bad. The poor old woman had laid out her patch in currants, cabbages, turnips, flowers, and other things, and these had been ruthlessly trampled under foot. No wonder she "tipped them a stave" with effect.

DURING THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT

which prevailed while failure succeeded failure in the attempt to demolish the frame structure that adjoined the vacant lot in the pathway of the hurricane of flame, a crowd collected in the street and on the sidewalk opposite the structure upon which seemed to depend all hope of safety, until it seemed impossible to force a way through it. By-standers never did better work than those men did yesterday, but, their work accomplished, they became a nuisance, impeding firemen in their movements, defying policemen, and giving miscellaneous advice with such generosity as to leave a question as to its intrinsic value. The way must be cleared at any cost.

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURN

was on the ground, and in less than a minute a solid phalanx of blue cloth, relieved at proper intervals, formed on Halsted street, near Liberty. It was two deep, and extended across the street. In the centre was the ponderous form of Sergt. French, while Capt. Lull and Sergt. Fitzpatrick were observable at either end. "Charge," commanded the Superintendent and the column moved forward. Aldermen, reporters, and firemen dodged eastward toward the fire; bummers, volunteers, by-standers, fell back to the sidewalk or fled before the charge.

SUDDENLY A CRASH,

and a heap of struggling men was observed kicking, squirming, yelling in the vault which a few moments before had been covered by a healthy sidewalk. There was nobody left but Aldermen and reporters to rescue the unfortunates, for the police had cleared the street, and gone by like a whirlwind, but the "survivors" ran to the rescue. Fortunately there were no killed and wounded, but among the scrambling human beings below could be dimly discerned Officer Cunningham, of the Mayor's staff. Matters of greater moment occupied attention, and nothing more was thought of what might have been a very disastrous accident.

THE POWDER BRIGADE.

While the fire was raging furiously Ald. McGennias, who was on the ground, was taken with the idea—a wise one, by the way,—that a time was coming when a few kegs of powder would be called into requisition. He accordingly undertook the unwelcome task of conveying to a spot not far from the scene of the conflagration enough of the explosive material to destroy several acres of buildings, but the pleasant incident which aided the Department in stopping the fire, namely, the subsidence of the gale, rendered his praiseworthy efforts of no especial value. However, should another fire occur, Ald. McGennias will reap the benefit of his experience in conveying powder yesterday.

PERSONAL.

The prospect of a second consumption of the city by broad daylight naturally had its effect upon the City Hall. Every Alderman wanted to be present in order to give his testimony before the Commissioners in case the town was again burned up. Other Aldermen were present to encourage their friends, until almost enough for a quorum were on the ground. Among those present at one time were Mayor Bond, Ald. McGennias, Clark, Woodman, Dixon, George Powell, Richardson, Warren, Bailey, ex-Ald. Hildreth, and W. Powell, Joe Dixon, Bob Williams, Sanitary Superintendent Miller, Gen. Stiles, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Mayor's Secretary Horace F. White, Fire Commissioners Cleveland, Sheridan, and Wright, Mr. J. K. C. Forrest, and a host of others. It was amusing to see all the contrast between

THE THREE COMMISSIONERS.

Mark Sheridan, very red in the face, and very determined, was giving cool directions at one end of the fire; Col. Wright was engineering round on Halsted street, his eyes obscured by goggles and his complexion by dirt, energetically leading the men, firemen and volunteers, to the vulnerable points in buildings; while Mr. Cleveland, also, very red in the face, was looking intently at the sky, hoping and praying that the wind would change. Messrs. Wright and Sheridan did just such excellent service as one would expect of them, but if the wind had not subsided at a critical moment there is no saying how the fire would have ended. Hence Mr. Cleveland deserves the entire credit of having saved the city from a fearful conflagration.

DR. BEN MILLER.

The thoughtful presence of the Sanitary Superintendent did much to avert serious accident. He drove over to the fire to offer hospital accommodations to any who might need them. As accidents never happen when preparation is expressly made for them, to his kind and cheering proposals may be attributed the fortunate absence of any serious mishap to life or limb. It is true that, in addition to making offers of county assistance, Dr. Miller buttoned up his coat, turned up the ends of his pants, pulled down his hat, seized a length of hose, and fought the fire like a salamander or a professional fireman, but the best work he did was in scaring away accidents.

THE POLICE

were very busy and industrious. At a moderate estimate they moved away, individually, several people, while, collectively, they drove some thirty or forty men on to a piece of rotten sidewalk, and plunged them in a chasm, from which they emerged in a state of blasphemous confusion. One of them, a new man, was very energetic indeed. He seized Detective Joe Dixon by the coat-collar, and was going to do some unheard-of thing with him, if any reliance was to be placed on his promises, when Joe quietly suggested to him that there were other bad men on the ground besides policemen, and expressed a hope that he would confine his attention to them.

THE FIREMEN.

The firemen did their duty nobly, and the fire was skillfully handled. The Marshals seemed to comprehend the propriety of working around and outside the houses that were evidently doomed, and in this they exhibited strategy for which they deserve praise. With the exception of the bursting of the hose at the outset, nothing stopped the operations of the men. They were cool, brave, and determined.

ASSISTANT FIRE-MARSHAL PETRIE

was rather seriously burned by a sudden issue of flame from a building, and was compelled, as soon as the success of the Department was assured, to retire from the field. Assistant Musham was also somewhat badly heated, his hand being badly cut and bruised, but he, like Petrie, stuck to the task as long as there was any need of him to do so, and showed that there are two Assistants who know how to suffer as well as to shout.

EX-MARSHAL WILLIAMS.

And now a word of praise to a man who has forfeited his claim to praise in the Department,—none other than Robert A. Williams, until lately Chief Fire-Marshal. He might have behaved like a sullen, defeated, ugly fellow, without calling for much comment, but he did not. He ran to the fire, and, finding a company without officers, ordered the men to turn their attention to a block of buildings upon which the tide of flame was washing. It was a strategic point, and "Bob" appreciated it with the keen relish of an old and experienced Marshal. The battle was short, sharp, and decisive, and Bob Williams has the credit of saving certainly one whole square of buildings, and nobody knows how many more. Every additional building that succumbed was a menace of wider ruin, and every building saved was the safety of many others. All praise then to Williams for the unselfish part he played in using his long experience for the credit of the Marshal who superseded him, and the safety of the community of which he is now an untitled member.

CASUALTIES.

Too much cannot be said of the heroic conduct of the firemen, and every member of the Department displayed courage and fortitude under the most trying circumstances. Capt. Peter Trainor, of No. 12, had several of his fingers broken and his eyes burned. One of his company, cut in the head and hand, was carried off bleeding, and it is feared he is seriously hurt. The company was in front of the fire, on Wright street. Capt. Sweenie made No. 2 do her utmost on Liberty street, and did excellent service in the face of scorching heat. So did Capt. Michael Sullivan, of No. 14. One man was knocked down by a stream, and had to be removed. No. 20 was also in front of the flames, on Liberty street. Two of the men were scorched. No. 13, Capt. Maurice Shay, was working in front of a store in which there was gunpowder. The powder exploded, injuring Capt. Shay and some his men. Two men belonging to Hook and Ladder No. 2 were hurt by falling debris. George Law, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, received injuries while working on Halsted street near Liberty. Assistant-Marshal Petrie was also severely injured. Several minor accidents occurred, all of which go to prove that the men shirked no danger, and were ready to risk their lives to do their duty.

LAST NIGHT.

Last night the scene of the conflagration, or, rather, of the ruins, was visited by a large number of persons, drawn thither by curiosity. The burnt-out and homeless people sought shelter among their friends, and there was no lack of sympathy for the unfortunate. They were busy up to a late hour removing their goods to places of safety, and wagons of all kinds thundered along the streets.

THE DEVASTATED AREA

was illuminated by the glow of burning debris, and here and there engines were working to extinguish the last vestige of the fire. At midnight nothing remained but a blackened and desolated area where a few short hours before all was busy with life and activity.

TWO ODD FELLOW LODGES,

Silver Link and Hoffnung, were destroyed. At the communication of Templar Lodge, No. 440, held last evening, the Noble Grand, W. C. McClure, was directed to draw on the Treasury for such sum as in his judgment should be appropriated to relieve the distressed brethren.

THE NEWS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—News of the Chicago fire excited intense anxiety. Crowds gathered around the newspaper bulletins, and the streets resounded with the cries of newsboys. The news that the fire was under control was received with great satisfaction.

THE COURTS.

Mutual Security Judgment for $54,145.90 Against Scammon.

COOK COUNTY COURT.

Hugo Walter yesterday begun in the Superior Court a suit for libel against J. Y. Scammon and F. W. Palmer, as proprietors of the *Inter-Ocean*, laying his damages at $100,000. The declaration sets out that on the 31st day of August, 1873, defendants caused to be published in the *Inter-Ocean* a certain false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel concerning plaintiff. The declaration then copies an item contained in the *Inter-Ocean* of the above date, wherein Walter is called an "infamous scoundrel," "champion among rascals," "forger," "seducer," and various other like pleasant names. The article gives an account of Walter's coming here and being employed in a lawyer's office. While there he forged the name of his employer to a letter of recommendation, which was sent to a Congressman from this city, together with some other recommendations. The Congressman referred the matter to Gov. Beveridge, requesting the young man's appointment, as asked in the letter, as Commissioner to Vienna. Walter's credentials were accordingly made out. Walter, as the article says, has also accomplished the ruin of several young ladies, among whom was a Miss Kochnen, whom he left at a private hospital at No. 508 South Halsted street, where she gave birth to a child. Walter, also, under false pretenses, obtained about $60 from a J. W. Lünemeyer. The second count charges defendants with calling plaintiff a forger, copying the part of the article relating to his alleged forging the name of his employer to a letter. The third count charges a libel by accusing plaintiff of being a swindler and rascal. The fourth count specifies as a libel the accusing plaintiff of seducing some young girls. On which several accounts the plaintiff asks the modest sum of $100,000 to compensate for the loss of reputation and the confidence of his fellow-men. Willets and Herring appeared as attorneys for Walter.

DECREE AGAINST J. Y. SCAMMON.

The Mutual Insurance Company sometime ago commenced an action against J. Y. Scammon on some stock notes given by him for stock, and also for an account of moneys held by him as Treasurer of the Company. Scammon filed a cross-bill for a set-off for the losses sustained under policies issued to him by the Company, and which, as he alleges, amounted to a much greater sum than the stock notes. The case was argued and submitted to Judge Drummond some time ago, and yesterday his decision was given, and a decree entered, refusing to allow the set-off claimed, and giving the Company a judgment for $54,145.90. This will materially aid the policy-holders in the said Company, if paid. An appeal has, however, been asked to the Supreme Court.

FRAUDULENT DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

Some time ago a divorce was obtained by Henry C. Hutchinson against his wife Eunice, without her knowledge. By leave of the Court the decree was opened, and yesterday the defendant filed her answer, denying the allegations of the bill charging her with adultery, and, in her turn, charging that the divorce was fraudulently procured. Defendant also asks that she may be allowed alimony during the pendency of the trial. She represents her husband as having a good practice as a physician, and as being worth $20,000, and that she, through ill-health and poor constitution, is unable to earn her own living.

MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. H. Small was adjudicated bankrupt by default. The same order was entered in the case of William McBain et al.

In the case of George R. Dyer, the Assignee was ordered to sell the property of the bankrupt at private sale.

An order was entered that the proceedings against Charles Schlickler be dismissed.

In the case of Hays & Inhell, an order of dismissal was entered, unless objections are filed in ten days.

W. H. Myles was granted a discharge.

In the case of George Winsley a petition was filed and order entered on the Assignee to pay the amount, $100.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

No objections being filed to the special assessment rolls, the numbers of which were given in Monday's TRIBUNE, the same were ordered confirmed.

There were a large number of objections to judgment against city taxes being entered. Among others, Mr. Roby appeared on behalf of about 160 objectors, the schedule of their property making a volume of about 240 manuscript pages. The argument on the subject was begun and proceeded with to No. 3, but adjourned till this morning.

Julius Hanson was tried Tuesday afternoon on a charge of bastardy, and found guilty. It was ordered that he pay for the support of the child $125 the first year, and $10 a year for nine years thereafter.

This afternoon will occur the trial of Peter Diehl and Anton Bazowsky, alleged to be insane.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Daniel Sullivan, charged with riot, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

Edward Boyle, on a charge of larceny, was tried, and sentenced to three years at the Reform School.

Charles Brewster plead guilty to a charge of larceny, but, being under age, sentence was suspended.

Thomas Boyle, on two indictments for larceny, was given six months in jail.

George Bentley, for larceny, was condemned to three years in the Penitentiary.

William Wainwright, Timothy Griffin, Edward Simon, and Mary Crowley plead guilty to larceny, and were remanded.

The case of Fitzgerald is set for trial to-day.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Jacob Arens filed a bill against his late partner, John Hinman. The bill alleges that the parties entered into a partnership for stair-building, complainant furnishing all the capital. Defendant has possessed himself of most of the fixtures and the accounts of the firm, collected large sums, which he refuses to refund. Complainant prays for an accounting and injunction, which injunction was granted under a bond of $500.

Catherine Wilson, who was married in 1851, and has a family of grown-up children, asks a divorce from her husband, James Wilson, on the ground of habitual drunkenness and cruelty.

Hugh Logan filed a præcipe in the Circuit Court against Lewis Bienis, claiming $5,000 damages.

Benjamin W. Ellis filed in the Circuit Court an appeal from an order of the County Court admitting the will of Eliza Brown to probate. The estate is inventoried at about $30,000, consisting of land in Sections 17 and 29, T. 41, R. 13. By the will Alex. Wolcott is appointed executor and his wife devisee and legatee.

George W. Reed filed an appeal from the judgment for county taxes against his property. The amount of the taxes is about $20.

The declaration in the case of Asher against Hartman, and others, was filed to-day. The plaintiff claims that his household goods were unlawfully seized by Hartman, Constable; that they were worth about $600, and by the statute he is entitled to damages of three times their value.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 17.—The record of the Supreme Court to-day is as follows:

Funk v. Dishbow; motion to set aside affirmation of judgment of Court below. Allowed.

Tomblinson v. Dishbow; motion by appellee to dismiss the case upon affidavits filed.

Wright v. Brosseau; motion for further time to file briefs, etc.

Sanford v. Van Valkenburg; motion to dismiss appeal and remand cause.

William E. Furness v. McGovern; motion to continue for want of service. Allowed.

Bissell v. Terry; certificate of evidence amended by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court below as to the Judge's signature.

Ed. L. Perkins, H. Medbury, E. T. Gardner, and D. C. Skelly, attorneys from other States, admitted to the Bar.

Hawkes et al. v. Ritchie; dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

Tracey v. Rogers; motion to strike exceptions to defendant's answer from record.

Earp v. Lee; motion to dismiss for want of abstracts.

White v. The People; reversed and remanded.

Lewis v. Barker; suggestion of diminution of the record, and, per agreement of parties, leave granted to file additional record.

Scott, impleaded, etc., v. Hamilton; motion to set aside dismissal and the assessment of damages, and to strike case from the docket.

Hoge v. Starr; motion for leave to file record as of the second day of the term. Allowed.

Roberts v. Dunn; same motion.

Stowell v. Beagle; motion to dismiss appeal with 5 per cent damages. Allowed.

Boggs v. Willard & Smith; plea in bar filed, and rule granted for answer to plea, and case taken on call.

The regular call of the docket began at No. 41.

CALL OF DOCKET.

Andrews v. Andrews; affirmed.

Beauchamp v. Chamberlain; taken on call.

Gould, impleaded with Amanda Richardson, v. Steinberg, administratrix of the estate of Steinberg, deceased; the same.

Boggs v. Smith et al.; same.

Tucker v. Page; same.

Wayne, Jr., v. Stern; same.

Erconnor, impleaded with Johnson et al., v. Hettersen et al.; continued for service.

Same v. Walsh; judgment affirmed for want of abstracts and briefs.

Hupmartin v. Misser; taken on call.

Huppel et al. v. Berthamier; passed.

Keeler v. O'Brian, Administratrix; same.

Thompson v. Morris, et al.; same.

Weller v. Williams, et al.; same.

Inman et al. v. Allport; same.

Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company v. Hallock; passed.

Steele et al. v. Burk, for the use of Webster; same.

Culner v. National Bank of Chicago; same.

The Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company v. The Coal Valley Mining Company; same.

Spangler v. Danforth, et al.; same.

Application of Hiram Medberry, Edward L. Perkins and Daniel C. Skelley, Jr.; submitted to the Court for license to practice law in this State.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SPRINGFIELD.

The State Board of Equalization—Licenses Issued—The Examination of Collector Harper's Books Closed—An Explanation—Old Settlers' Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—In the State Board of Equalization this afternoon, a discussion was had on the report submitted by the Committee on Lands yesterday, and, without reaching a conclusion, the subject was postponed until to-morrow. Some opposition to the report was manifested, but whether it will be strong enough could not be determined to-day, as there was no quorum present, and probably will not be to-morrow. The Committee on City and Town Lots are pretty well advanced with their report, while the Committee on Personal Property is very much behind with their work.

License was issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Automatic Grain-Binder Company, of Chicago, capital $300,000, and to the Crescent Button Company, of Kankakee, capital $50,000.

Col. Munn and Mr. Yaryan are through for the present with their examination of the books of the Collector's office here. Mr. Yaryan says, in reference to the statement that he was influenced in his examination of Harper's accounts by the proposal of Harper to aid him in securing the Deputy-Commissionership, that the conversation with Harper in regard to the matter took place in July, at which time Harper had settled up all back taxes, having borrowed $46,000 for that purpose, there was nothing against the officer at the department in Washington, and that the time at which he asked the Commissioner to give the distillers at Pekin further time was in May, and he made no such request at any other time, as in July, when the Commissionership was spoken of, it was supposed they had settled up. I make this explanation in justice to Mr. Yaryan.

Gov. Beveridge has accepted an invitation to address an old settlers' meeting on the 1st day of October, at Mt. Pulaski, Logan County.

CHANGE AT HOOLEY'S.

Owing to the continued illness of Miss Eliza O'Conner, the management of Hooley's Theatre have been compelled to take the fine play of "Lilian's Last Love" off the stage, and substitute Mr. Bartley Campbell's excellent comedy of "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." It will be produced this evening with the following cast:

Dick Rothley, a Bohemian	Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Ralph Hayden	Mr. J. J. Sullivan
Lord Hager	Mr. N. Saulsbury
G. W. Bailey, a Lawyer	Mr. C. B. Bishop
Pity-Pat	Mr. W. H. Otis
Col. Playford	Mr. Russell Soggs
Price	Mr. S. R. Reed
Clover	Mr. Little
Laura Hayden	Miss Kate Meek
Alice Playford	Miss Sidney Cowell
Mrs. Tinsel	Mrs. C. F. Maeder
Marah	Miss Maude Hilton
Naomie	Miss Jackson

A PACIFIC CABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The United States steamer Tuscarora sailed from Victoria to-day for Cape Flattery, to commence soundings for a cable to Japan.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Sept. 17.

Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, lumber.
Schr C J Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cythea Gordon, South Haven, lumber.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Muskegon.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Phenix, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. P. DeConders, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr C. B. Ludington, Ludington, lumber.
Scow S. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow Louisa Strom, Saugatuck, wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Arrow, Holland, slabs.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr M. Doll, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Schr Jones, Holland, bark.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Green Bay, railroad ties.
Schr A. Branson, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.

CLEARED........Sept. 17.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 25 bags meal, and sundries.
Schr Tri-color, Holland, 50 brls groceries.
Schr Grace A. Channon, Kingston, 19,233 bu wheat.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr Lady McDonald, Port Colborne, 17,064 bu wheat.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 50 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, 36,000 bu wheat.
Steam-barge Monitor, South Haven, 15 m lumber.
Schr E. H. Porter, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr White Cloud, Oswego, 18,200 bu wheat.
Schr Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 17,900 bu corn.
Bark Lafinier, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Jo, 40 kegs beer.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine and intermediate ports, 14 brls oil, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 500 brls pork, 20 brls oil, 47 brls apples, 4 brls whisky, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 29 brls liquor, 11 brls paint, 18 sacks seed, 40 cases lard, and sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 18,200 bu wheat, 2,800 brls flour, 200 bags seed.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 120 brls flour, 50 kegs nails, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 17,672 bu corn, 1,857 brls flour, 30 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Ironsides, Buffalo, 16,227 bu rye.

Lake Freights.

Freights were less active, but firm, at 11¼c, and 13¼c for corn and wheat respectively to Buffalo by sail. Rates to Kingston were nominal at 22c. The charters were: To Buffalo—Props Roanoke and Badger State, wheat at 13¼c; prop Montana, wheat at 14c; schrs Osborne, D. Boone, Emma Mays, Mary Collins, and prop Chicago, corn at 11¼c. To Port Colborne—Schr Alma, wheat at 14¼c. To Collingwood—Schr Tecumseh, wheat at 9½c. To Ogdensburgh—Prop Champlain, wheat, through rate. Schr Roy takes oats to Green Bay on private terms. Total, 12. Capacity equal to 120,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—PASSED DOWN—Props Scotia, Neptune, Empire State, Cuba, Passaic, Salina and barge, Eclipse and barge, Vienna and barge, Minneapolis, Burlington and barge; barks Thurston, E. Jones, Vanderbilt, C. K. Nims; schrs Maria, Mount Blanc, J. King, Danforth, Bentley, Saveland.

PASSED UP—Props St. Joseph, City of New York, Anna Smith, Gordon Campbell, Pittsburgh and barge; barks Masten, L. C. Woodruff; schrs Donaldson, Stalker, America, Marengo, Montcalm, Thomas Mott, Florida, Lena, Johnson.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props William Cowie, Tawas and barges; schrs Magill, Oakleaf, Gross, Rumbell, Sanderson, Orphan Boy, Kate Gillet, William Crosswaite, Alice Nicholas.

PASSED DOWN—Props Monroe and barge, Powers, Argyle, Burlington and barge, Fred Kelley and barge; bark Sunnyside; schr Scotia.

WIND—Northeast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Kidneys,

Although but little understood, are among the most important of the vital parts. All diseases pertaining to them or the organs, they supply with health and vigor, in either sex, are cured by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. By Helmbold's process, Buchu becomes a specific. No other chemist has so skillfully extracted its virtues. Sufferers will avoid disappointment, failure, and exposure by obtaining only Helmbold's Buchu at the druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

Our Importations and Selections of Dress Fabrics, for the Fall Trade, are arriving daily, and we now display an elegant line of Camel's Hair Cloths, Serge Diagonals, Mohair Imperials, Drap d' Almas, Melanges, Silk Striped Pongees, Drap d' Ete, Lyons Poplins, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Merinos, Empress and Queens' Cloths, new shades in Silks, Silks for Evening Wear, and Dress and Suit Materials of all kinds, specially attractive in styles and prices.

106, 108, 110 State-st.,
60 & 62 Washington-st.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC
METAL WORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

MEDICAL.

The French Doctor,
B. BRIARD,

From the Academy of Medicine, Paris, now Professor and Proprietor Chicago Medical Institute, announces to the citizens of Chicago and surrounding country that he still continues, as during the past 17 years in Europe and in this country, to scientifically treat and cure all forms of diseases, no matter as to their nature and long standing, at his pharmacy office,

No. 183 South Halsted Street.

Patients can be consulted by mail and medicines forwarded by express. A complete assortment of French toilet articles, and also medicines of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. All languages spoken. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

CANCERS

Can be cured without pain, knife, or chloroform. All who are afflicted with cancers are requested to call at 181 South Morgan-st., Friday and Saturday, Sept. 19 and 20, from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. Will cure one free of charge. DR. CORNELL.

HATS YND FURS.

HATS,
FURS.
BISHOP & BARNES',
Have the Largest and Best Stock in the West.
Corner State and Monroe-sts. Sign of the BLACK BEAR.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Kelly & Clark have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against us will be paid by Mr. John S. Clark, who assumes the liabilities of the late firm, and continues the business at 947 State-st., corner of Twentieth, under the firm name of Ferris & Clark.
P. J. KELLY.
Chicago, Sept. 3, 1873. JOHN S. CLARK.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of White & Lafferty, No. 70 Market-st., is dissolved. The said Lafferty will continue to carry on the business of selling cement, lime, stucco, etc. Notice will soon be given as to who will assume and pay the liabilities of the late firm of White & Lafferty.
J. A. LAFFERTY.
Chicago, Sept. 17, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

A marble block of three stories and basement, to be erected on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., on a speculative plan. Builders are invited to call for information and plans at the office of H. REHWOLDT, Architect, 153 Randolph-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., regular communication this evening at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work. A full attendance requested on this the occasion of reopening the hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
GEO. K. HAZLETT, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. N. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Special communication of Landmark Lodge No. 422, A. F. and A. M., for work on Second Degree, this Thursday evening, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at their Hall, 201 Cottage Grove-av. The fraternity are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
T. E. CHADWICK, Sec.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 17.

Affairs in the local money market to-day were quieter than yesterday. The demand from the country for currency, though still large, was less than yesterday.

New York exchange was still very flat, owing to the large amount on the market, and the demand for conversions into currency. There were plenty of sellers at $1.25 per $1,000 discount, but few buyers, and very little was done.

Money is growing a little closer, though at the banks the supply is ample to all approved borrowers at 10 per cent.

The heavy decline in Northwestern and Rock Island stocks to-day shows that the complications in the case of the Canada Southern,—whose stockholders are much the same as in the two first mentioned roads,—have assumed a less favorable aspect.

The latest aspects of the European crops shows a probability for an increased demand for both wheat and corn from this country to supply the deficiency of crops in England, France, Hungary, and Italy. It is a notable fact that cargoes of wheat have lately been shipped from New York to Marseilles, and also ports in Italy, which have heretofore always received any neccessary foreign supply from the Black Sea. But this is not all. The Indian corn crop of both Hungary and Transylvania is reported to be a failure in all parts of those Provinces. This crop, though seldom of sufficient magnitude to furnish a large exportable surplus, is relied on for home consumption, and to that extent—being a cheaper article than wheat—becomes a substitute for it. The use of corn as a substitute for wheat has increased largely in Europe in the past two years, as is shown by the great increase in the exports of corn from the United States. The present situation, therefore, promises an increased foreign demand for corn as well as wheat. In New York also the stock of corn is small, and it is feared there that the pressure of wheat to market will block the movement of corn, and thus leave New York and New England at the close of lake navigation with a short supply of corn. In this situation and in view of the insufficient means of transportation for Western products, it becomes a problem as to which shall have the preference for transportation, wheat or corn. Just at present there is much less inducement to ship corn than wheat, though, from present appearances, this difference may not continue so great during the rest of the season.

In connection with the deficiency of transportation it is claimed by many railroad men that the difficulty, as far as the railroads are concerned, is not so much the lack of roads as it is the lack of storage capacity in both New York and Chicago, and also, to some extent, the lack of a better system of transferring freights in Chicago.

OPPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK MONOPOLY TO SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Evidence accumulates that some decided move will be made in the next Congress for "free banking." By this we mean simply the removal of the monopoly clause in the National Currency act, which restricts its volume to $354,000,000. It is now reported that two members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the last Congress,—one of them, C. L. Merriam, of New York,—have avowed their intention to urge the repeal of the monopoly clause in the next Congress. The emergency that will force this issue upon Congress is the requirement in the law of July, 1870, that after the $54,000,000 of National Bank circulation authorized by that act shall have been taken up, $25,000,000 more circulation shall be taken from banks in the Eastern States and distributed among banks in the West.

The National Banks that hold the present $354,000,000 of circulation are opposed to the repeal of the monopoly-clause, because they are opposed to specie resumption. They fear that the increase in National Bank circulation will—as it should—be accompanied by a withdrawal of greenbacks in some ratio to the increase of bank notes. This change in the proportion of greenbacks to bank notes is the most certain method of getting back to specie payments, and this is just what the banks do not want. It is, therefore, probable that there will be an organized opposition from the banks to the repeal.

The Eastern National Banks, however, find themselves in a dilemma. By the law of July, 1870, they are compelled to surrender $25,000,000 of their present circulation to new banks in the West, the only alternative being an increase of the aggregate bank circulation over the $354,000,000 already authorized. To meet this emergency and at the same time to preserve their monopoly of bank circulation so as to prevent any progress toward specie resumption, the Eastern National Banks favor, and have got the Comptroller of the Currency to recommend, that Congress shall authorize an increase of $25,000,000 of National Bank circulation to new banks in the West and South. The general argument urged against the repeal of the monopoly clause is the fear of inflation from excessive issues of the banks. We have, however, shown over and over again that such fears are groundless and ridiculous. The more the banks increase their circulation, the more they increase the proportion of bank notes to greenbacks, and, consequently, diminish the means of *nominal* redemptions of bank notes in greenbacks. The logical result of this process would be to make it necessary for the banks to either retire their circulation or provide the means of *actual* redemption in specie. No matter which they do, there is no danger of the inflation of the bank-note circulation. It is an established fact in finances that a bank-note circulation, secured by deposit of bonds and convertible on demand into specie, cannot be inflated. The issuing banks that redeem their circulation on demand will find it impossible to put out more notes than are required in the business of the country; the surplus will immediately flow back to the bank for redemption. The increase of National Bank circulation *in proportion* to greenbacks is a step toward this condition. If, instead of $354,000,000 of National Bank circulation and $356,000,000 of greenbacks, as now, there were $500,000,000 of National Bank notes and $210,000,000, or even $250,000,000, of greenbacks, the great bulk of the latter would be held as reserves by the banks against their circulation and deposits. They would be so scarce as to command a slight premium over bank-notes; this would start a system of redemption of National Bank notes. If, then, 25 per cent of the customs duties were receivable in greenbacks at par with gold, this would be their value in the market. This would be specie resumption brought about by a natural and gradual process without any shock to business, or any appreciable shrinkage of values, which seems to be the great bug-bear in connection with a return to a specie basis.

The first step in this process is, however, to remove the restriction on the aggregate volume of bank circulation. Let the country have just as much currency as it can use, just as much as there is capital to take and secure by the deposit of bonds under the existing regulations of the National Currency act. This would effectually close the mouths of those who are infatuated with the notion that an increase of currency is an increase of loanable capital. The next step is to provide that this unlimited supply of currency shall be of a sound character, by gradually withdrawing the means of fictitious redemptions in greenbacks that are not worth par.

The proposals made by Treasurer Spinner and others to set a day for resumption by the Government are ill-considered, and any such experiment would inevitably produce a crisis at the specified time unless the price of gold had already sunk *permanently* to par. If greenbacks and gold had already come permanently to a par the specification of a day after that would be superfluous.

THE FOLLY OF PROCRASTINATION

in the resumption of specie payments is shown by the following table of the fluctuations of the price of gold since 1865. By this it will be seen that the shrinkage of nominal values which would be the result of gold declining to par from the present price have been many times exceeded in the various fluctuations in the past. These fluctuations will continue as long as there is no move towards resumption. While on the other hand, with a properly inaugurated plan of returning to specie by throwing the burden of it on the National Banks, as shown above, the difference between greenbacks and gold would disappear so gradually that there would be no perceptible shock to business. The highest and lowest quotations for gold in Wall Street since 1865 are thus given in a table in the New York *Bulletin*:

		Difference per cent.
1865—January	234¼	
May	128⅝	Fall 106
October	149	Rise 20¾
1866—March	136⅛	Fall 12⅞
April	125	Fall 11⅛
May	141¼	Rise 16⅛
June	167¾	Rise 26⅜
September	143⅞	Fall 24⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867—September	146⅝	Rise 15⅛
December	133	Fall 13⅛
1868—August	150	Rise 17
November	132⅜	Fall 17⅝
1869—May	144⅞	Rise 12½
December	119⅜	Fall 25½
1870—January	123⅜	Rise 4
March	110⅜	Fall 13
July	122⅞	Rise 12½
November	110⅜	Fall 12½
1871—September	115⅞	Rise 5½
December	108⅞	Fall 7
1872—August	115⅝	Rise 7¾
December	111⅜	Fall 4¼
1873—April	119⅛	Rise 7¾
September	111	Fall 8⅛

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '64	113⅜	113⅝
5-20s of '65	115¼	115⅝@116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¼	115⅝@116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	116⅛
5-20s of 68, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅞@116⅛
10-40s ex. int	111⅜	112
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅛	111⅝
Gold (full weight)	110⅝	111⅛
Gold coupons	110⅝	111⅛
Gold exchange	....	111⅛
Sterling exchange	....	108⅛@109⅛
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Town, County, and City 10 ℔ ct b'ds	....	95 @98
Money on approved collaterals	....	8@9 per cent

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Money during the morning loaned at 7 per cent to gold interest, but with rumors of failures the price was run up to 1-32@1-16. During the afternoon, money became easy, and finally closed at 5@6 per cent. It was rumored on the street at the close that the Treasury had, or would soon, deposit $5,000,000 in the banks to ease the money markets.

Sterling dull and lower at 8⅛@8⅜ for 60-day, and 9@9⅛ for sight.

Customs receipts, $336,000.

Gold dull and steady, at 11⅛@11⅜, closing at 11⅛.

Loans were from 3 to 6 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $38,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $62,000. The steamship Scotia from Liverpool brought $750,000 gold coin shipped when sterling was low, and gold selling at 116.

Governments were firm, with good demand.

State bonds dull and lower.

The course of business in Wall street was attended with great excitement at intervals, and a large business was transacted on the Stock Exchange. At the opening it was announced that the New York & Oswego Midland Railway had suspended. Later, the many unfavorable rumors of yesterday in regard to Rock Island were renewed, and after midday there was a flood of rumors in regard to the failure of bankers and brokers, none of which were true. The name of George Opdyke & Co. was freely used in connection with the Midland Road to depress the Stock Exchange, but there was no basis for the report. When it became apparent that the rumors were groundless, a better feeling prevailed, and a sharp recovery in values ensued. The bears had their own way, until late in the afternoon, with Rock Island, Pacific Mail, Ohios, Northwestern common, and Wabash, but they have been unable to move the Vanderbilt shares more than 1 per cent. These are the stocks of which the great bears are principally short, and which they have so far fruitlessly endeavored to break. The difficulty with Rock Island still remains a mystery, and the rumors of to-day are only a repetition of stories current yesterday. But the fact that the stock sold down to 3 per cent below New York Central puzzles the street.

There is an active borrowing demand for all leading stocks. Speculation was unusually active and fluctuations more important than for some time past. At times, a heavy pressure to sell characterized the market, and this occasioned a fall in prices from 1 to 7⅛c. Late in the day, a recovery of ⅛ to 3 per cent took place from the lowest point, but at the final close a slight reaction ensued. The extreme decline was in Northwestern, common, which sold at 57¼ down to 50 before any marked recovery occurred. Sales were subsequently made at 50⅛@53. Wabash came next in point of range of price, having declined from 59⅛ to 54. An advance took place afterward to 56⅛, followed by a decline to 55⅜. Rock Island receded from 103⅜ to 100⅞; rose to 101⅞, and left off at 101⅝. St. Paul, common, broke from 45¼ to 41⅜, with dealings at 43⅛@43⅞ toward the close. Pacific Mail declined from 43⅞ to 41⅞, and afterward sold at 42@42⅞.

Western Union fell of from 89 to 87⅛, with last sales at 88⅛. C. C & I. C. sold at 28⅛@26; Union Pacific at 24⅛, 23⅛@24@23⅞; Ohio & Mississippi at 37⅛@35⅛@35⅛@36; Northwestern preferred at 75⅛@75⅛@75⅛; St. Paul preferred at 67⅛@67⅛@68; Harlem at 128⅛@127⅛; Hannibal & St. Joseph common at 32@30; New Jersey Central at 102@101⅛; Panama at 115⅛@113⅛; Atlantic & Pacific preferred at 21@20⅛; Canton at 83@80. The market closed excited with the Vanderbilt party using every effort to prevent a further break.

Sterling, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	116
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	115⅝
Coupons, '64	114⅜	10-40s	112
Coupons, '65	115⅝	Currency 6s	112⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	111⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	15⅛
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	80	St Paul pfd	67⅛
Western Union	88	Wabash	55⅜
Quicksilver	29	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	89	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	71	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	65	Chicago & A., ex div.	101
Pacific Mail	42	Chicago & Alton pfd.	103
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	36
Erie	55⅛	C., C. & C.	83⅛
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	90⅛
Harlem pfd	132	Indiana Central	26⅜
Michigan Central	86	Illinois Central	103
Pittsburgh	85	Union Pacific stocks	25⅜
Northwestern	52⅛	Union Pacific bonds	77
Northwestern pfd	75⅜	Central Pacific bds	99⅜
Rock Island	101⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	97
N. J. Central	101⅛	B. H., & Erie	2
St. Paul	43		

REAL ESTATE.

CITY PROPERTY.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Sept. 17:

Lots 57 and 58, in Block 41, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $650.

Noble st, near Superior st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,000.

West Ohio st, 216 ft e of Elizabeth st, n f, undivided ½ of 24x100 ft, with building, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,150.

West Indiana st, 250 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $1,000.

William st, 104 ft w of Aberdeen st, s f, 22x66⅛ ft, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $690.

West Van Buren st, s w cor of Marshfield st, n f, 26 x117 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $12,500.

West Monroe st, n w cor of Leavitt st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $21,500.

West Washington st, 96 ft w of Falls st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $1,200.

Johnson place, 424 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 44⅛x 112 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $7,500.

Arnold st, 240 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $650.

Emerald av, 96 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $800.

Cottage Grove av, 159⅛ ft n of Northern av, w f, 31 95-100x174 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $5,600.

Burnside st, 168 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 5, in Johnson's Lots 23 and 24, of Ellis' East Addition, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 82, in Block 2, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 69, School Section Addition, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $25,000.

E ½ of w ½ Lot 12, in Block 66, of n w ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,500.

Fifth av, n of and near the *Times* Building, e f, Sub-Lot 1 and n 6 ft of Sub-Lot 2, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $23,967.

South 14 ft of Sub-Lot 2 and n 16 ft Sub-Lot 3 adjoining the above, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $24,000.

Taylor st, w of and near Leavitt st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Nebraska st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 25x102 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $800.

Lots 73 to 76, in Block 23, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 3 of Seavern's w part of Lot 5, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $2,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, w 3-5 of Lot 7, and e 2-5 of Lot 9, in Block 1 of Wolfram's Block 8 of e ½ of Sec 29, 40, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $1,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Eight ½ acres in Town of Brighton, dated June 26; consideration, $17,500.

Lots 34 to 37 in Block 2 of McChesney's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $2,500.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $2,000.

South 15 ft of Lot 11, and n 22½ ft of Lot 10 in Block 30, in village of Hyde Park, dated June 16; consideration, $2,625.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,110	3,610	3,996	4,356
Wheat, bu	243,370	95,191	230,915	94,796
Corn, bu	134,485	174,750	219,024	288,653
Oats, bu	59,354	71,780	19,464	20,034
Rye, bu	5,631	9,997	1,100	3,187
Barley, bu	43,060	45,480	10,035	50,442
Grass seed, lbs	141,150	81,686	61,936	93,643
Flax seed, lbs	173,060	402,150	362,260	98,700
Broom-corn, lbs	40,300	47,222	41,750	600
Cured meats, lbs	5,890	49,710	100,750	160,580
Beef, brls	......	......	97	185
Pork, brls	......	950	344	1,113
Lard, lbs	4,800	8,910	285,750	24,573
Tallow, lbs	12,740	20,410	73,821	44,000
Butter, lbs	59,495	41,016	14,701	30,800
Live hogs, No.	13,974	10,977	8,820	6,477
Cattle, No.	4,914	4,436	1,020	1,613
Sheep, No.	988	2,833		
Hides, lbs	67,130	125,390	10,380	28,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	203,300	16,600	177,409	76,480
Potatoes, bu	207	3,105	....	120
Lumber, m feet	1,515	3,249	2,462	1,877
Shingles, m	2,260	3,689	1,820	2,368
Lath, m	100	265	244	242
Salt, brls	1,700	1,504	3,269	957

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,747 bu wheat; 11,392 bu corn; 8,457 bu oats; 979 bu rye; 7,450 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 453 cars wheat; 361 cars corn; 53,400 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 35 cars oats; 22 cars rye; 54 cars barley. Total (925 cars), 400,000 bu.

Wanted: a radical change in the manner of conducting the trade in green fruits in this city. Not only are the baskets and other containing vessels shrunk to about one-half the size used a few years ago, but it is next to impossible to "tie to" the quality of what is bought in these diminished packages. The top layer is generally all right, and the next may be; but, for what is below, the buyer not infrequently finds it to be inferior, and even damaged so badly that it cannot be used. Some of this packing is undoubtedly done in the country, but much of it is performed in the city, by unscrupulous men, who have no reputations to lose, and therefore have no fear of the consequences. A considerable proportion of the damaged fruit arriving in this city during the past season has been disposed of in this way, to the great disgust of the purchasers. It is about time that honest dealers should take a bold stand in favor of just measures and good quality, that they may not be classed with the mean swindlers whose only idea of business ability is couched in the maxim that cheating is the best policy.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were only moderately active to-day, but generally firm, the average of prices being higher, in the principal departments. The receipts were somewhat smaller, and the reported shipments larger in proportion, which helped to strengthen, in conjunction with reports that the European crops are fully as deficient as has hitherto been reported. The shipping movement was dull to-day.

There was no diminution in the demand for dry goods, and no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market for the past three or four weeks. The local retail trade, as well as outside dealers, are ordering freely, and our leading jobbers have found it necessary to materially augment their working forces, that they may keep up with their orders. Groceries continue reasonably active, with prices firm, both for staple and side-goods. There was less excitement in coffees, but they have lost none of their firmness, the meagre stocks now held in the United States imparting a confident feeling to holders. Sugars were quiet and steady. Syrups, molasses, and spices were strong. Soaps, starch, saleratus, etc., remain firm. Nothing new was developed in the fish and dried fruit market, business continuing fairly active, with prices generally firm. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. Butter met with a good inquiry on local account and for shipment at 12@27c as to quality. The coal market was firm at former rates. Hay was dull and weak. In the hide market there was a good degree of activity and the recently advanced prices were thoroughly sustained. There were no new developments in the leather, tobacco, pig-iron, and wood markets.

Trade at the lumber yards continues active, and the market firm. An advance is noted in shingles on track; now quoted firm, at $3.37½@3.50. The receipts at the docks were very light, and prices were nearly nominal. There was no change in metals, nails, or building materials; trade in each department is good, and prices steady. Iron is meeting with an improved demand, and is firm at present quotations. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were without any specially new features; the former market is active to the extent of the supply. Timothy seed was in fair demand at about yesterday's prices. Flax sold readily at $1.95 in car lots. Other seeds were quiet. Green fruits were in liberal supply, especially peaches and grapes, and those fruits were easier. The scarcity of potatoes continues and they are firm and higher. Poultry was in liberal supply, and chickens dull and weak. Eggs remain firm at 19@20c.

Highwines were less active, but in fair request and firm at the price of yesterday, closing rather strong, in sympathy with New York. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 92½c per gallon. Alcohol was active and firm, about 1,500 brls selling at 42½c free of duty, for export. This is equal to 49@49½c in New York, where the bidding quotations for two or three days past has been 48½@49c.

Lake freights were less active and firm at yesterday's rates, at 12½c for corn and 13½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 22c for wheat to Kingston. The supply of freight-room is diminishing; and, on the strength of that, the carriers tried hard early to obtain ½c advance, but could not force it, as shippers held off till former terms were acceded to. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 120,000 bu wheat; 140,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu oats.

Provisions were moderately active for the season, and firm. Mess pork was in good demand at former prices for cash delivery, and at 20c per brl advance for winter options. Lard was in good request, and stronger, the winter options being nearly ⅛c per lb higher. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The supply of hogs is on the increase, but the feeling for future is in favor of higher prices, owing to the lessened yield of corn this year; while cash lots are firm in sympathy, being in light stock. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $16.10@16.25; seller September, $16.00; do seller October, $15.50@15.60; do seller December, $13.60@13.70; seller January, $13.80@13.85. Lard, cash or seller September, $7.87½@8.00; summer do, $7.75@7.80; seller November, 7⅝c. Lard, seller December, 7⅜c; do seller January, 7¾@7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@11c for winter, and 8@10c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c. English meats, 9⅜@9⅛c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ⅛c below these prices. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; shoulders, 4½c, boxed, seller December. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10⅛c for clear ribs; 10¼c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6¼c. Sales were reported of 850 brls cash mess pork at $16.25; 500 brls do seller the month at $16.00; 1,000 brls do seller December at $13.75; 500 brls do seller January at $13.87½; 1,000 brls do at $13.75; 250 tcs lard at 8c; 500 tcs do seller December at 7⅜c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7⅞; 180 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10c; 250 boxes short clear seller December, and 250 boxes do seller January, at 7c; 40 boxes summer cured long clear at 8¼c; 125 boxes do at 8c.

Flour was more active, with little change in prices. There was not much done till near the close of the session, when buyers appeared in force, and took up about all the available offerings for export, while New York was also reported strong, with a better demand on European account. Our local inquiry was chiefly for good to choice spring extras, and full former prices were willingly paid for well known brands. Bran was active and easier, being in larger supply. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras (Wisconsin) at $6.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $4.75; 100 brls spring extras (Northwest) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 361 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 400 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do, low, at $5.00; 1,925 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $4.75; 40 brls do at $3.75; 46 brls do at $3.00; 50 brls unsound spring extras at $5.00; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.35. Total, 4,372 brls. Also, 80 tons bran at $10.00; 10 tons at $9.50, all on track; 40 tons do at $10.00, delivered. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	5.00@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25@11.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Bran	10.00@10.50

Wheat was active, and averaged 1⅛c higher than during the regular session yesterday, though part of the advance was established last evening. There was a good demand, both speculative and for shipment, though the shipping inquiry was less urgent than yesterday, owing to an attempt on the part of carriers to put up the price of freights. Liverpool was reported strong, with bad weather in Europe, and wheat was held higher in New York, with a better inquiry for export. These facts, with indications that the supply will be less liberal in the future, owing to scarcity of cars on the railroads, carried a firmer feeling here, and rather free buying on local account, though the speculative part of the market was largely of the scalping order. The wheat yield is magnificent all over the Northwest, and England will require fully 100,000,000 bu to make good her [illegible] fornia, will not be able to furnish as much as heretofore. Hence the prospect is good that the Northwest will be called upon for about all she can spare. The Eastward movement by rail would be much larger than now were it not that some Western roads insist on having the cars of the Eastern lines sent per Chicago to the point of original shipment, for the grain that is desired to be sent through to the seaboard. This takes up nearly double time, and to that extent hampers the movement. The Western roads want all their cars for shipments to be unloaded here. Seller the month opened at $1.13, declined to $1.12¾, advanced to $1.13⅝, fell back to $1.13⅛, and closed at $1.13⅛. Cash No. 2 spring closed at the same price. Seller October sold at $1.12¾@1.12⅞, closing at $1.12¾. Seller the year sold at $1.11@1.11¾. No. 1 spring closed at $1.17; No. 3 do at $1.08, and rejected do at $1.00½; No. 3 being in urgent demand. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18; 4,400 bu do at $1.17½; 10,800 bu do at $1.17; 3,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.18; 1,600 bu do at $1.17½; 44,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13¾; 46,600 bu do at $1.13⅝; 99,800 bu do at $1.13½; 14,400 bu do at $1.13⅜; 32,200 bu do at $1.13¼; 3,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.14; 1,200 bu do at $1.13⅞; 2,000 bu do at $1.13¾; 28,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 5,600 bu do at $1.17½; 7,000 bu do at $1.07¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.06½; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.00½; 2,000 bu do at $1.00. Total, 314,400 bu.

Corn was less active, but ⅛c higher under a rather smaller supply, which decreased the value of cash offerings. Liverpool was quoted 6d per 480 lbs higher, and New York was firm, but there was not much shipping demand here, as there is not enough margin on the act of transportation; or rather, the margin is the wrong way. The Eastern markets have not improved in tone so much as ours, but they are now rising as the recent arrivals are being worked down, and comparatively little is on the way there now, and the recent frosts have had the effect to stimulate confidence in the future. The large stock now here, and the low prices East, tend to keep our market down, but the feeling is very strong for the future. Already they are talking about 55c per bu for seller May; while the corn could be carried through into that month for 51c. The strength East brought out a good speculative demand early, and prices rose, but the advance caused sellers to become more numerous, and weakness supervened in consequence. Seller October opened at 43⅝c, advanced to 44c, and receded to 43⅝c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, averaged 1⅜@1½c below October, closing at 42⅛c. Seller November sold at 45⅛@45⅛c, closing firm. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 and high mixed closed at 43c, the latter being only bought to carry against next month's options. Rejected was in fair demand closing at 39⅛@39⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 29,400 bu high mixed and No. 2 at 43⅛c; 18,000 bu do at 43⅛c; 12,000 bu do fresh at 43c; 30,000 bu do at 42⅝c; 10,000 bu regular No. 2 at 42⅝c; 62,800 bu do at 42⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 42⅜c; 11,600 bu do at 42⅛c; 1,600 bu do rejected at 39⅝c; 4,400 bu do at 39⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 39⅛c; 12,000 bu high mixed at 43c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 42⅝c; 6,000 bu do at 42⅛c. Total, 230,400 bu.

Oats were active and ⅛c higher, being in urgent speculative demand, though there were not wanting those who thought that the upward movement was engineered by one or two men who wanted a chance to sell out. But it is stated that the oat-crop is following the same lead as corn, being considerably below the average, which is bringing out buyers for future, the premium for next month's delivery being fully ⅝c, though the supply may be expected to increase. Seller the month sold at 30⅜@30⅝c, closing at 30⅛c. Seller October sold at 31@31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c. Seller November sold at 32c, and seller the year at 30⅛c. Rejected closed firm at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 29,600 bu do at 30⅛c; 13,600 bu do at 30⅜c; 600 bu No. 2 white, at 31c; 2,400 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28⅞c. Total, 87,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but ½@1c higher, the demand being considerably in excess of the supply. Cash sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 69c; 2,800 bu do at 68½c; and 5,600 bu do on private terms. Total, 9,000 bu. The market closed at 69c; and rejected was nominal at 63c. There was a good option demand, but more offered. Seller the month would probably have brought 69c, and seller October 69½c. The receipts continue small, and the stocks are light, with a considerable decrease last week.

Barley was in good demand, and averaged about 1c higher, the greatest strength being in No. 3, which advanced to $1.12 at the close. No. 2 was very irregular, car lots selling at one time at $1.37, while $1.40 was bid for round lots, seller the month, with none offered. The market closed strong at $1.37 for cash, seller this month, or seller October. Rejected closed at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.38; 5,000 bu do at $1.37½; 4,800 bu do at $1.37; 1,200 bu do at $1.36½; 7,200 bu do at $1.36; 1,600 bu No. 3 at $1.14; 400 bu do at $1.13; 3,200 bu do at $1.12; 5,200 bu do at $1.11½; 11,600 bu do at $1.11; 4,400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu rejected at 96c; 2,400 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 1,200 bu do at 90c; 400 bu by sample at $1.52; 2,000 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.43; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 2,400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.05, all on track. Total, 65,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 17.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast upward tendency. Cargoes of wheat on passage, buyers and sellers apart; tending up. Floating cargoes of corn off coast, 6d per quarter dearer; fair average American, 32s. English country markets for wheat, steady in tone. French country markets for wheat generally strong. Weather in England showery. Short ribs, 41s. Mark Lane—Wheat firmer and held higher. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn strong. Cumberland sides, 38s 6d. Farmers' deliveries of wheat in England for last week, 50,000 to 60,000 quarters. Imports into United Kingdom last week—Flour, 70,000 to 75,000 brls; wheat, 170,000 to 180,000 quarters; corn, 150,000 to 160,000 quarters.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* says that the harvest has now been generally completed in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. Wheat has not supported the test of the threshing-machine very well in Essex. Beans are also stated to have died off too fast in Essex. In Norfolk the wheat has generally been carted in capital order: the quality and condition are excellent, but neither wheat nor barley has threshed out well. The wireworm appears to have done a good deal of harm in some parts of Norfolk this year; barley is thin in the hundreds of East and West Flegg, Blofield and Walsham, and Tunstead and Happing. The harvest operations in Staffordshire have been seriously interrupted during the last nine days by the almost incessant rainfall, and it is to be feared a large quantity of grain has been injured. A fair proportion of the oat crop has been secured, but scarcely any wheat or barley has yet been carried, although a large breadth was cut more than a week ago. The stormy weather has rendered harvest prospects in South Wales less promising. The garnery of wheat has progressed favorably, but the yield is below the average. At Reading it is reported that the yield was not equal to the average.

The Mark Lane (London) *Express* of the 1st instant makes the following review of the week:

> The past week commenced with a very heavy downfall of rain and a highly electric state of the atmosphere. Those who had not completed the thatching of their stacks will suffer for it in the condition of their samples, or else have to wait till they are sufficiently dry. The meadows have, however, been greatly benefited; as well as turnips, etc.; and the weather since, though chequered and indicating the approach of autumn, has had much sunshine and many breezes to favor the prosecution of harvest. The wet has prevented much new appearing at market, but the heavy arrivals of foreign have kept prices in check, and no advance can be noted this week in English, but foreign rose 1s. Our expectation that the French advance had about reached its term has been verified; for the liberal purchases from England, with more deliveries of home produce, have had their usual effect, and Paris has fallen 2s to 3s for wheat, and 2s 6d per sack in flour, though the largest farmers in the North, who have used machinery for threshing, report the crop as 25 per cent below an average. All this may be, but yet it is plainly too early to anticipate scarcity, which will be best understood at an advanced period of the season. Millers in town were determined not to follow the extravagant notions of French farmers or speculators, and they have been paid for patience by the present calm. It is however, well to be warned in time, that there may be no waste through unwarrantably low prices, and that those countries who find a surplus may know where to send it. Holland and Belgium complain, as well as France and England. So there cannot fail to be a large foreign trade up to next harvest. The variable weather has been hitherto against liberal supplies of new wheat here; but its quality everywhere is acknowledged to be fine, and this will materially help to make up for quantity. Hitherto, with common care, there has been no cause for sprouted samples, and a good deal of corn has now been safely gathered; but late districts may yet suffer.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active, weak, and somewhat excited, owing to reports of a panic in the New York stock market. No. 2 spring sold from $1.13⅝ down to $1.12½ seller the month, closing stronger at $1.13; and at $1.12⅝ down to $1.11⅝ seller October, closing at $1.12¼. Corn was also lower, closing at 41⅞@41⅝c seller the month, and 42⅝c seller October. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand and steady at $1.85@1.90.

BROOM-CORN—The movement in the common grades was about up to the average, but choice hurl is inactive. The market is firm for all grades, as follows: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—New beans are beginning to arrive, and choice dry lots are salable at the quoted prices. Peas are also in good request. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50; prime medium, $2.30@2.35; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues good and the market is steady at the given rates, as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The butter trade was fairly active at firm and unchanged prices. Following are the quotations: Choice yellow, 25@27c; medium to good, 18@21c; inferior to common, 12@16c.

BAGGING—Remains firm. There is a good demand for the different lines at the annexed prices: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—In this market there were no new features. A fair number of orders were placed and promptly filled at the following prices: New York factory, prime, 12@12½c; Ohio factory, do, 10@11½c; Western factory, do, 10@11½c; lower grades, 5@9c.

COAL—Was firm as previously quoted. Prices range as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for manufactured work, especially packers' goods, is improving, and prices are a trifle higher. The scarcity of stock continues, and this has perhaps, more than anything else, caused the slight advance noted. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Are very scarce and firm at 19@20c. The demand is from the retail trade.

FEATHERS—Were in good request and steady at the annexed prices; Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The situation of this market was unchanged. The demand continues liberal, and business is restricted by the inadequacy of stocks. We make no alterations in our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue weak and unsettled, but aside from this the market ruled steady and firm. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.05; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.40@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—No changes in values were noted today, the general market being steadier than for some time past. Coffees, rice, soaps, spices, syrups, and molasses continue very firm. There was a liberal movement at the subjoined quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@28c; choice do, 27½@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@27c; good do, 26@26½c; common do, 25@25½c; roasting do, 24¼@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27½@27½c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Dealers have looked for a slight decline in lemons, now the weather is cooler, but the demand is still very good, and the New York market is firm at old prices. The receipts of peaches to-day were the largest of the season, most of them coming from Grand Haven, and prices were lower. Grapes in cases were also easier. Other fruits were unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $13.00@14.00 per box. Naples lemons, $9.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@5.00 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $6.00@8.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; 35@50c per basket. Pears, 60@75c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.00@1.25 per box. Peaches, 65c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.40@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 60@75c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cranberries, $3.00 per bu.

HOPS—There is some inquiry from brewers, but the receipts are very light, and business is necessarily restricted. New are quoted at 40@45c, and olds at 20@40c.

HAY—Continues dull at former prices. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was without new features. There was an active demand, and sales were readily effected at the late advance. We quote the market firm as follows: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@14c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@17½c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business under this head is fairly active, and the prevailing tone is one of firmness. Quotations are given below:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—Prices of domestic leather were strong, but imported stock continues weak and unsettled, in sympathy with gold. We make no change in our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no apparent change in this market. Trade is very good and prices are maintained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do [illegible] 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 1¼c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were active at $3.62½ rates with 12½c off, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.69½; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch $7.12½. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon, linseed, lard, and whale were active and firm. Turpentine was easier. Other descriptions remain steady. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—There was an active inquiry for potatoes in car-lots as well as small quantities, but the offerings were very light, and all the orders could not be filled. It is said that country shippers are unable to get cars, they being reserved for grain. Prices have advanced, as follows: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.00@2.50; do per bu, 60@90c; yellow sweet, $3.90@4.00; $2.50@2.75; Jerseys, $6.50; Early Rose at 87c, on track.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply was largely in excess of the demand. Consequently prices were weak and unsettled. Prairie chickens sold early at $3.00, but the receipts proved to be large, and they afterwards declined. We quote: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; spring do, $2.50@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.25; ducks, $2.75@3.00; turkeys, 13@14c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.75; venison saddles, 20@25c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.75.

SEEDS—Timothy seed met with more inquiry, and was firm at $2.30@3.05. Flax sold readily at $1.95. Clover was easy at $6.00@6.25. Sales include 25 bags timothy at $3.05; 136 bags do at $3.00; 235 bags at $2.95; 367 bags do at $2.90; 64 bags at $2.85; 349 bags at $2.80; 62 bags at $2.75; 127 bags at $2.65; 8 bags at $2.55; 25 bags at $2.40; 32 bags at $2.30; 2 cars flax at $1.95; 5 cars prime at $2.00, delivered 6 bags common clover at $6.00.

SALT—There is no change to note. Dealers report the demand fully equal to the supply, and the market is consequently firm. Packers' salt is rather quiet at present. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—The tea trade was reported satisfactorily active at firm and unchanged prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@120; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Prices remain firm, as follows: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is active, but trade is restricted by the light offerings. Prices are without particular change, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,744	6,150	280
Tuesday	4,914	13,974	988
Wednesday	3,000	13,500	1,000
Total	12,658	33,624	2,268
Same time last week	9,116	36,573	2,504
Week before last	9,354	27,585	2,122

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,730	5,922	....
Tuesday	1,020	8,820	....
Total	2,750	14,742	....

CATTLE—The day's sales showed a larger aggregate than on yesterday or Monday, but the increased movement was brought about by the easier feeling manifested by holders of common and medium grades, and was not attributable to any legitimate increase in the demand. There was a small supply of desirable shipping beeves, and encouraged by the reported advance of a ½c in Buffalo and New York shippers were willing to pay full former prices for the better qualities, and we note sales at $5.40@6.20 for choice to extra; at $4.80@5.25 for medium to good, and at $3.75@4.75 for good to choice Texans and common to fair natives. There was only a moderate inquiry for butchers' stuff, and, under a large supply, prices were irregular and weak. A few good lots were taken at $4.00@4.25, but most of their purchases were at $2.00@3.00 for Texans, and at $3.00@3.75 for common to good native cows and poor to fairish steers. Calves sold at former quotations, or at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,240	$5.25
16	fair steers	1,241	4.75
18	Texas steers	1,132	3.10
22	Texas steers	791	2.50
88	Texas steers	795	2.30
20	Texas steers	940	2.50
38	cows	970	3.50
74	Texas steers	933	3.05
79	Texas steers	907	3.05
16	good steers	1,345	5.37½
30	good steers	1,331	5.37½
18	stockers	796	3.25
18	medium steers	1,193	4.75
51	good steers	1,316	5.30
28	extra steers	1,507	6.20
133	extra steers	1,460	5.80
19	fair steers	1,252	4.75
16	fair steers	1,236	4.75
18	fair steers	1,210	2.75
149	Texas cattle	905	2.55
94	Texas cattle	752	2.50
94	Texas cattle	745	2.50
48	Texas cattle	989	3.25
14	stock steers	901	3.25
12	stock steers	1,030	3.75
14	stock steers	1,027	3.50
13	stock steers	1,023	3.75
20	stock steers	1,042	4.00
17	stock steers	1,007	3.87½
12	butchers' stock	1,010	3.25
12	good steers	1,108	5.00
48	Texas steers	988	3.25
18	Texas steers	1,091	3.25
15	Texas steers	839	2.62½
125	Texas steers	660	2.20
131	Texas steers	599	2.05
85	Texas steers	980	3.25
14	cows	988	3.25
17	thinnish steers	1,199	4.30
18	thinnish steers	1,100	4.30
16	choice steers	1,445	5.75
31	stock steers	1,127	4.12½
19	Cherokee cows	980	3.50
15	cows	963	3.37½
18	fleshy steers	1,152	4.50

HOGS—The supply of light hogs, suited to the wants of new pork buyers was comparatively small, and under an active demand the market was strong, sales making at $4.50@4.60 for common, and at $4.70@4.85 for good to choice, with a car load or two of extra at $4.90. Heavy weight were also in good request, but the offerings were excessive and prices—without being quotably lower—favored buyers. Sales were slow at $4.30@4.40 for poor to common, and at $4.45@4.60 for good to extra. The market closed firm for light, but dull and weak for heavy grades.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	199	$4.75	64	292	$4.40	82	371	$4.45
114	187	4.85	34	293	4.45	63	177	4.85
47	284	4.40	41	220	4.45	61	212	4.80
28	263	4.40	44	305	4.50	37	201	4.80
59	307	4.40	55	215	4.80	94	220	4.45
63	238	4.50	59	298	4.40	43	244	4.35
51	300	4.45	32	200	4.75	47	297	4.37½
61	229	4.60	33	230	4.75	50	291	4.40
59	251	4.60	47	277	4.50	48	256	4.50
51	289	4.45	43	331	4.50	38	190	4.65
36	196	4.75	44	215	4.75	172	204	4.80
52	219	4.80	27	291	4.50	41	304	4.40
51	...	4.35	66	289	4.45	51	299	4.45
42	...	4.35	104	258	4.60	57	203	4.80
40	271	4.40	46	212	4.80	51	214	4.75
47	224	4.80	100	206	4.45	58	241	4.50
55	285	4.50	80	196	4.85	48	376	4.50
36	178	4.75	24	334	4.50	66	292	4.50
49	249	4.55	98	314	4.40	74	290	4.35
46	...	4.35						

SHEEP—Trade was quiet at steady and unchanged prices. Local butchers were the only operators, but their wants proved equal to the supply, all the offerings finding buyers. We quite at $2.75@4.50 for inferior to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

Only one or two cargoes were on the market to-day, and they were sold early. There was no change in prices, they being nominally firm at the annexed range: Good to choice boards and strips, $13.00@16.00; common to medium do, $10.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $10.00@11.00; shingles, $3.12½@3.25; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

An advance of 25c is noted in the rates to Manistee, [illegible] $4.00; Menominee, $3.50; White Lake, $3.00; [illegible] water, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.75.

AT THE YARDS.

Activity and firmness are the leading features of this market. The only change noted is an advance in shingles on track, which are now sold at $3.37½@3.50. Below are the prices current:

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

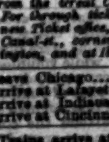
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

[illegible]

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—2 THREE-story brick swell fronts, North Dearborn-st., lot and [illegible]; $11,000 each.
3-story marble front, North Dearborn-st.; $15,000.
3-story swell front, Maple-st.; very choice.
3-story basement marble front, with 2-story brick barn, Fullerton-av.; $8,000.
Five-room frames, Fullerton-av.; $4,000 each.
2-story house and lot, Burling-st., near Webster-av.; [illegible].
[illegible]-room house and lot, Franklin-st., near Elm; $2,000.
[illegible]-room house and lot, Sedgwick-st., near Elm; $4,600.
UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
[illegible] feet northeast corner Dearborn and Ontario-sts.; $300.
[illegible] corner Dearborn and Ohio-sts.; $200 per ft.
[illegible] corner Dearborn and Superior-sts. $200 per ft.
[illegible] LaSalle-st., south of North-av.; $150,—¼ cash.
[illegible] corner LaSalle and Maple-sts.; $185.
[illegible] corner LaSalle and Maple-sts.; $200 per ft.
[illegible] LaSalle-st., running through to Clark; $135 each front.
[illegible] Belden-av., west of Clark-st.; $30 per ft.
[illegible] in Wright Grove; very cheap.
[illegible] Lincoln-av., near Fullerton; cheap.
[illegible] Lill-av., east of Lincoln; $900 each.
[illegible] Orchard-st., south of Sophia; $35 per ft.
[illegible] Dunning-st.; $850 to $1,000 each—¼ cash.
[illegible] Centre-st.; $1,000—¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
[illegible] large grove lots north of Lincoln Park; $600 to $800 each; ¼ cash; balance 3 years.
1 acre fronting Halsted-st.; $4,350.
Six acres fronting Lake-shore drive.
[illegible] acres fronting Halsted-st., Lake View.
[illegible] acres in Sec. 5, Lake View; $1,100 per acre.
[illegible] acres in Ravenswood; $1,200 per acre.
[illegible] acres near the Lake, Rogers' Park; $1,000.
Besides a large list of other property. We make North Side property a specialty. LINN & HAWKINSON, northwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3. (Established in 1863.)

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
Indiana-av.—Marble-front residence near Twentieth-st. at a bargain, and on easy terms.
Indiana-av.—33⅓x180 feet between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $250 per foot, one-third cash, or $230 per foot all cash.
Michigan-av.—35x180 feet near Twenty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av.—50x175 feet between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; $125 per foot, one-third cash.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 322 LOTS fronting on Cottage Grove, Evans, Langley, Charles, McChesney, Farwell, Vincennes, and Colfax-avs., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., 5 blocks south of the park. This property will be sold cheap, so that it will yield a large profit by retailing it. All the streets are graded; depot within one block of this property. We would exchange it for improved business property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN A NEW SUBDIVISION, on very favorable terms. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE, BURNSIDE AND Butterfield-sts. at a bargain; would exchange for acre property in Hyde Park and assume incumbrance and pay cash. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.; is well rented, and can be had at a bargain. Parties wishing to secure such a corner will do well to examine this. MEAD & COE, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK HOUSES ON ADAMS-st., near Wood; Octagon fronts, 2-story and basement, all modern improvements; two lots, 22x140, and two lots 24x140, to 20-foot alley. Inquire at 643 Adams-st., or 2 North Jefferson.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ON ELLIS-AV., second door south of Brooks (Fortieth)-st., that elegant 2-story brick basement house, together with lot, 59x[illegible]. House has all modern improvements (and more too); lot is covered with shade trees, evergreens, &c., &c.; large barn, carriage-house, &c. Apply to HILL & ELLIS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NEW BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, corner Marshfield-av. and Tyler-st., $1,000 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, [illegible] LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.: 225 feet on Monroe-st., east of Western-av., $7.50 per foot; must be taken this week. Offer wanted for 40 feet, east front on Humboldt Park; can be bought cheap. Some very desirable residence lots on South and West Sides, which are special bargains. We invite inspection to our large list of houses, ranging in price from $4,000 to $20,000; some on very easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.: Lots on Leavitt-st. and Irving-place, just south of Polk-st.; low prices, long time; no money required of parties building. Also, very convenient new cottages on Irving-place, on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house, with 48 feet front on Boulevard, $6,500. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE—HOUSE OF 11 rooms, with 30 feet front. Price $3,000. Will take part in good real estate; balance in July, 1878. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING, 11 ROOMS, ON South Park-av., at a bargain. M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH—HOUSE AND BARN, with 3½ years' lease. Inquire at 227 Portland-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOT, CHEAP, 6[illegible]x140, on Rush-st., near Superior. CHANDLER & CO., 1[illegible]2 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE ON SOUTH SIDE, near street cars and bus line, containing 8 good rooms, besides wardrobes and pantries, all in splendid condition. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, 293 South Jefferson-st. A great bargain for cash or on easy terms. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 169 TWENTY-eighth-st.; cheap and on easy terms. CHARLES B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET, SEYMOUR-ST., NEAR LAKE; $500 cash, balance time; just outside fire limits. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET EAST FRONT, AND good cottage, No. 248 Portland-av. (formerly Buddan-st.); for 10 per cent less than its value. On easy terms. A bargain. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, COOLIDGE-ST. AND Sampson, near Ashland-av., $800, $850, and $900, on easy terms. Only a few left. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000, SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH. House 8 rooms, Park-av., near Western-av. Good title. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT SLAUGHTERED, DIvision-st. 40 ft. west of Larrabee. $80 per foot, cheap at $100. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAINS. COTTAGE and 36 ft. on Artesian-av. Only $3,000 this week. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500, COTTAGE AND FIVE ROOMS and two years' lease, near Halstead and Harrison-sts. Part on time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS THIS WEEK. COTTAGE and lot Indiana-st. near Wood, $2,000. Very easy terms. 28 Fourth-st., small neat cottage and 50 ft. lot—$1,300. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, 99 YEARS AT FIXED rates; 28x44 on State-st., near Randolph-st.; 40x170 on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, with good house; 26 [illegible] on Michigan-av., adjoining Michigan Avenue Hotel; either of these leases (the only ones to be had) will be sold at a reasonable bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., near Lincoln-av., at a great bargain for a few days. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS FROM $1,700 TO $8,000 on all kinds of terms, and ready to occupy. Come and see me. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st. and 227 Egan-av.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL—5 OR 10 ACRES on Sheridan-av. or Seventy-ninth-st., adjoining depot at Auburn; beautiful for subdivision; graveled street; shade trees, being 1½ miles south of Normal School.

FOR SALE—ON PEORIA-ST., NEAR TYLER, TWO-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125, $5,000; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON ADAMS, 50 FEET front, near Jefferson Park, very low. Lots 100 feet front, corner Wood and Adams-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 6⅔ ACRES EACH, ON State-st., Wabash, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., corner Eighty-first-st.; very choice property. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 71⅓X75 FEET (ALLEY ON THE east side), between Wabash-av. and State-st., fronting south on Thirty-fourth-st., at a bargain. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE, 28X44 feet, east front, on State-st., 83 feet north of Randolph-st.; no re-appraisals during entire term; the best and cheapest lease in Chicago; three party-walls; curbing and street-assessment paid for; will be sold for a moderate bonus if taken this week; can be improved at a small expense, and rented without question to the best of tenants. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement brick house, 119 South Green-st.; all modern improvements; lot 25x150; we mean to sell (a bargain). F. EVANS & CO., office 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CENTRAL Park boulevard lots; easy terms, small payment down to parties who will build good, substantial houses. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE AND LOT, 36 Kendall-st., between Robey-st. and Ogden-av. C. WHITTLESEY & CO., Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 NEW BRICK HOUSES WITH BRICK barns, modern conveniences, etc., one block from cars, and two blocks from Lincoln Park. Price low, and terms easy. Inquire at 489 Webster-av., or on Mondays, Wednesdays, or Saturdays, of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-FIFTH LESS THAN ITS real value, one of the best stock and grain farms in Rock River Valley, 110 miles west of Chicago, 450 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and good house; only 1½ miles from station. Price low; easy terms. Owner might take Chicago property in part payment at cash figures. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—IN EXCHANGE FOR two fine horses, harness, and buggy, valued at $850. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE A FARM FOR A TERM OF years. Address, with particulars, K 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW ACRES BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and Austin. State price and terms. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 HOUSE, LARGE LOT, WEST Side. $6,000 house on South Side. Also, a good team, good lawn, near city. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—20 ACRES OR MORE AT A BARgain, for a subdivision for ourselves. HILL & ELLIS, 94 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, WABASH, MICHIgan, and Indiana, grove property; desirable location for genteel residences; lake water to be supplied next year, which with the unsurpassed carriage road to the city, and nearness (3 blocks) to the south park and Englewood (3 blocks) station, are facts which parties looking for suburban homes, will do well to consider and call on us and see this property before purchasing. Thirty minutes by steam; 60 passenger trains daily. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 1 THOROUGHLY built wood house; 1 new house, brick basement, both well located, 2 blocks from station. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS, 2 BLOCKS from station, on yearly or monthly payments. These lots are in the midst of first-class improvements, and sure to advance in price. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STEWART-AV., LOTS NEAR THE Normal school; $20 per foot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—100 FEET ON WOODlawn-av., north of Forty-seventh-st. A choice lot. Terms easy. MEAD & COE, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, near the Female College; a good speculation. MEAD & COE, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN WRIGHT & WINDETT'S Subdivision, in Sec. 9, 38, 14. Will sell half of it. MEAD & COE, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A NON-RESIDENT, LOTS 11 and 12, 45 and 46, in Block 1, Derby's Subdivision, on Michigan and Indiana-avs., near Forty-ninth-st.; must be sold; come, make me a bid. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards.
Special bargain in 217 ft, directly opposite the station, $1,600—less than $7.50 per foot.
Ravenswood—Desirable house and 60 ft of land—$3,600; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—THE BEST chance ever offered to buy a splendid residence lot one block from depot. Remember, no interest to pay; $10 down, $2.50 per week; lots sold at lowest cash price; no agents, owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ON MONTHLY payments. What you pay for rent, in three or five years, will buy a first-class house with all modern improvements; large lots; 1 block from depot. We have but a few more to sell. Call on owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.	40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13.	10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13.	2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—I CAN GIVE YOU AN EXTRA BARgain in acre property on C., B. & Q. R. R., on easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 12 Dearborn—10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS AND 10 acres good dry prairie land well improved, one mile from Hobart on telegraph road. 32 miles from Chicago, on Ft. Wayne Railroad. Price $750; cash $100; balance $12 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago 32 miles; price $525; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE WISHING TO MAKE SMALL investments in the very best property in Morgan Park, we have a few acres cut in such a way that we can sell from one and a half to five acres at about $6 per foot, that is retailing now at $12, and will bring $20 per foot by next spring. Call and investigate before investing. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CITY—ONE ACRE, 5 ACRES, and 20 acres. Very cheap. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKWOOD Boulevard and Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), near Grand Boulevard, at low prices and on very easy terms; ground high and beautiful; this property immediately adjoins the South city limits and possesses every advantage for investment or for improvement that could be desired; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN HYDE PARK TOWNship at $100 per acre. Very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated and splendidly finished house, with gas pipes, and hot and cold water throughout, lot 81x215; will sell at a bargain. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS, BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago, is 12 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 200 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own. We will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON RIDGE AT WASHINGton Heights, $1,000 per acre; easy terms. Cheapest property now offered. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 64 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—30 ACRE TRACT AT PARK RIDGE, only $400 per acre if taken at once. This property will double in value in the next twelve months. Artesian well now being sunk; churches, school, etc. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 64 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—
GLENCOE PROPERTY.
We offer for sale to-day the finest piece of property in Glencoe, lying close to the depot, embracing six acres of ground, all highly improved, with large, elegant mansion, beautiful shade-trees, and within view of the lake. Or we will sell one-third or two-thirds of the above property, or single 50 foot lots.
A splendid bargain in this.
For particulars apply to
GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, NEAR MAPLEwood, containing 48 lots, 25x125, on favorable terms. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRES—WE WILL give a bargain to a party of means; cash required, $10,000. The profit during the first year will be very large. We will fully explain to parties calling upon us. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, LOT 50x200 feet, at Park-av. Depot, Washington Heights; price $2,250, monthly payments, by W. W. WATSON, owner, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED AN OFFER FOR 20 ACRES of choice property on line of new C., D. & V. R. R., near depot. A bargain. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPerty advertised in the Evanston "Index." Don't buy until you have written, sending stamp, for the "INDEX," Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CENTRAL PART—4 choice homes; prices, $3,500, $7,000, $10,000, $35,000, easy terms; also, some choice building lots, gas and water. Address AVENUE, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, GOOD HOUSE AND 1¼ acres of ground, with abundance of fruit, very cheap. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, BARGAINS—SOME VERY good lots at Ravenswood, very low for cash; others at fair prices, on easy terms. A very superior octagonal stone-front house on the North Side, east of State-st., and three very fine houses on the avenues on South Side. Also, a number of good houses on West Side. W. P. JONES, 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES, ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $12 to $15 per foot, including sidewalk. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND NORTHwestern car-shop lots, fronting on Lake, Kinzie, Washington, and Madison-sts. Streets 100 feet wide. Lots 180 feet deep. Within two blocks of Central Park. No city or park taxes; 20 minutes' ride from centre of city by steam cars. Fare, 5 cents. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—GOOD LOTS, centrally located, at low prices and on very easy terms. JOHN B. ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—3 BLOCKS (SUBDIVIDED) ON SHERIdan-av. (graveled drive), near Normal School at Englewood at your own price; must sell at once. SELDEN FISH, owner, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston, to those who will build, and I will build houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS IN THE Normal School Subdivision. Apply to the owner, C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY WITHOUT children, a 2-story house, not farther south than Twenty-ninth-st. and west than Union Park. Address N 57, Tribune office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 5 ROOMS, FURnished complete for housekeeping, by responsible party. Address A 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR about 4 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on the West or North Sides. Rent moderate. No children. Address M. HECKLINGER, No. 117 South Green-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A responsible party, in desirable part of the city; only two in family; best of references. R. HASTINGS, 177 Clark-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COUPLE OF FURNISHed rooms for a housekeeping by a young married couple. B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, North or West Sides, no children. Address GEO. W. SLOATE, 457 Arnold-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS east of State-st. Must be cheap. Address B 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, 2 OR 3 furnished rooms, with or without board, or would rent a furnished house till May 1. Would pay rent in advance if satisfactory terms could be made. No children in family; best of references given and required. Address, giving location and price, X 46, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH to take a half interest in a shop with a good trade already established. Apply to DAVID CASHIN, 145 North Water-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$300—IN A LIGHT, LARGE-paying legitimate business; must be an active man; no agents need answer; the best business chance in the city. Address B 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, with large brick building and power, centrally located and well established. Inquire of M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED roofing business. Call or address R. WANDS, 133 LaSalle-st., Builders' Exchange.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with good business qualifications and $500 in money, can secure a partnership in an established real estate office. Address K 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH, IN ONE of the best-paying and most respectable office-businesses in Chicago. First-class references exchanged. No humbugs need apply. Address LARGE PROFITS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business. Capital, from $1,000 to $1,500. Address D C, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED LAW and collection office. X 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING perfumery business. Must be a good salesman, with a few hundred dollars. Address X 100, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with good board; also, single rooms. Terms reasonable.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen.

90 PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED PARLOR-BEDroom, with or without board; second floor; room and board for two, $11 per week.

96 ASHLAND-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two young gents; cheap.

138 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT—FURNISHED rooms with board for gentlemen.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove, suitable for gentleman and wife or four gentlemen; terms reasonable; also, a few day-boarders.

151 SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; also barn; room for horse and carriage.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, $5 to 8 per week. Day board $4.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, for families, or gentlemen, large back parlor, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished.

263 AND 265 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; also day board at reasonable price.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board, in private family; also, good accommodations for a single gentleman.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST.—2 large rooms in a pleasant home for gentlemen and their wives or for gentlemen, with board; references required.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT, FURnished front room, with board, for gent and wife or two gents; pleasant home at moderate price.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE furnished room, and one suite, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms, with large closets, in private family; modern improvements.

698 MILWAUKEE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, in a private family.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR A COUPLE, CAN have either one or two connecting rooms, with good board, in a private family of four adults; house on Park-av., near Robey-st. Address B 29, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $4.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

45 COTTAGE-PLACE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST and Thirty-second-sts.—One large chamber and one single room to rent, with board; pleasant location; half a block from steam or street-cars.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two or three persons with pleasant rooms and board for reasonable consideration; references exchanged.

499 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen; a few day boarders wanted; house and table first-class.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A tip-top place to board; pleasant society, excellent table, low prices, and every home and hotel comfort; single rooms $6.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen. Also, large alcove room, unfurnished, to rent, with board.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board, for families or gentlemen. References exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD. Rooms en suite or single. Parties visiting the Exposition can be accommodated. Day board reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for families and single gents. References required.

747 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS and board for gentleman and wife; private family and no other boarders.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

824 WABASH-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room to rent, with excellent board. References required.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms, except carpets, to rent, with board, to four adults. No boarders.

1088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single room.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.—A large furnished front room, with first-class board, for $14 per week for 2 persons. Address A 40, Tribune office.

North Side.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room for couple or 2 gentlemen.

Hotels.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st. Terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.—This hotel is entirely new, and has accommodations for 200 guests; terms, $2 per day; board and room by the week from $7 to $10; day board, $5 per week; tickets good for 21 meals, $5; a few large rooms for families reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE ONE OR two unfurnished rooms, with board, for the winter, in a pleasant family, where there are few or no other boarders; North Side, south of Huron-st., east of Clark. Address X 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGINGS, BY A GENTLEMAN, room to have bathroom attached or on same floor. For board, wish only breakfast during week, and usual meals on Sunday. Private family preferred. A 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN; A SMALL, neatly furnished front room required; also a good, neat and wholesome table; location on South Side, not above Twentieth-st. If suited will remain for a year or more; price not to exceed $8 or $10 per week. Address WM. C. S—, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE ON NORTH SIDE, south of Division-st. and east of Wells. Address, stating location and terms, K 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO TEACHERS; MUST BE NORTH of Twelfth-st., and east of State; terms must be reasonable. Address K 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ON THE WEST Side; dinners at 6, or after, preferred. Address X 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, A SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a house that has modern conveniences; location, West Side; prefer small family, where the comforts of a home can be offered. Address, stating location, etc., K 2, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE CITY OF Sterling for sale; amount of stock about $9,000; finest location in the city for business; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Markley, Alling & Co., Chicago, or to R. Shove, Sterling, Ill. R. SHOVE, Receiver.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH $1,500 OR $2,000 to invest in the vicinity of the Exposition. For particulars apply at 45 North Clark-st., Room 1.

A LARGE FLOURING-MILL WITH 4 RUN OF stone, with large warehouse adjoining, elevators in both, machinery in mill first-class, at Peru, LaSalle County, for sale. It fronts on the Illinois River. R. I. Railroad runs just back of it. It may be exchanged for good property in vicinity of Chicago. A fine crop of wheat in LaSalle and adjacent counties. Address J. M. DAY, Peru, LaSalle County, Ill.

A GOOD 4-STORY BRICK HOTEL, FOR SALE—Well furnished; large lot, and livery barn attached; house doing a good business, and situated in a thriving town of 6,000 inhabitants, on the line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. Will be sold cheap, for cash; small payment down, balance on easy terms and long time. For further information address, Box 47, Monmouth, Ill.

A CLEAN, FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES, INvoicing about $7,000, for sale on easy terms to a responsible party, at Decatur, Illinois, with fixtures, lease, and good-will of stand, now in running order, and long and favorably known. Apply at Palmer House to WINCHESTER HALL.

A FINE SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE NEAR THE Exposition building; finest stand in the city. Apply to GEO. D. HODGES, 12 Eldridge-court.

A PARTY WITH $500 CAN DOUBLE IT EVERY 60 days, in legitimate business; no humbug. STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

A SALOON FOR SALE—277 TWENTY-SECONDst., with lease, license, and liquors.

AN ESTABLISHED, PAYING WHOLESALE BUSIness for sale; goods staple; excellent opening. $5,000 to $7,000 required; reasons explained. Other good openings requiring $500 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

A 1 PAYING DINING-ROOM, RESTAURANT, AND oyster parlors for sale; 13 rooms overhead, well furnished, and filled with paying boarders and plenty of day boarders; making money; must be sold immediately; owner leaving city. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRUG store on a prominent corner on West Madison-st. for sale. Sales $10,000 or $12,000 yearly. Price, $5,000, strict cash. McPHERSON & CO., Room 25, 162 Washington-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured. Some really fine openings on hand. Will pay to investigate. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY stock of drugs and groceries—stock about $6,000—will lease building at reasonable rent. Sales past year $22,000. To a live business man this is a rare opportunity. Business established 11 years. P. O. Box 147, Tolono, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FURNITURE and fixtures of the only hotel in town; only a small capital to secure a good business. Address, Oriental House, Somonauk, Illinois.

GROCERY FOR SALE; GOOD LOCATION; FIRST-rate chance for a live man with a small capital. Call at 450 North Reuben-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

ONE OF THE BEST FITTED UP SALOONS IN Chicago for sale; choice location. Full particulars will be given by addressing X 22, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE INTEREST IN A druggist business for sale; a first-class location. Address 146 Milwaukee-av.

RARE CHANCE—THE FURNITURE IN A 3-STORY and basement, marble-front house centrally located, for sale; all new, has been in use only 1 month; cost $1,400, will be sold for $1,000; the house is full of first-class boarders who will remain during the winter; rent of house $1,800, lease as long as may be desired. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

SALOON FOR SALE; DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, well located, terms liberal. Apply at 46 Milwaukee-av.

3 MEAT-MARKETS AND FIXTURES; 2 SALOONS, stock and fixtures; boarding-house, Madison-st., near Sangamon, $500; store in Cottage Grove, with fresh stock of dry goods. Expect to give good bargains. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A SHORT-HAND WRITING-CLASS IS JUST BEing organized at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Those who desire to learn this beautiful art should call and arrange to join.

LESSONS ON THE VIOLIN AND PIANO, GIVEN by Armand Buisseret, of the Conservatoire of Brussels, 47 Sloan-st., West Division. Terms moderate.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF several years' experience in teaching, to teach the English branches and music in a school or family. Good references given. Address W 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY F. EVANS & CO., REAL estate and house agents, office 160 LaSalle-st., basement:
Frame house, 16 rooms, Michigan-av.
Brick house on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.
South Park-av., No. 295.
8 rooms on South Clark-st., near Harrison.
6 nice rooms at 341 West Madison-st.
6 rooms on West Madison-st., near Morgan; furniture for sale.
10-room house on Fulton-st.; gas, hot and cold water, bath.
923 West Harrison-st.; rent $45 per month.
House on Centre-av., near Monroe-st.; furniture for sale.
Upper part of house on Fulton-st., 7 rooms.
212 Paulina-st., cottage of 6 rooms, $20 per month.
Brick house corner Dearborn and Chestnut-sts.
5 rooms on Forquer-st., near Blue Island-av.
5 rooms on Hubbard-st., near Noble; rent $18 per month.
743 West Tyler-st., 5 rooms; also 6 rooms, same number.
618 South Canal-st.; $25 per month.

TO RENT—BY R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 SOUTH Clark-st.:
664 Fulton-st., 7 rooms, gas, water, and barn, $35.
Fulton-st., near Wood, house of 11 rooms, water and barn, $65.
Indiana-st., lower part of house, $30.
Second-st., upper part of house, $20.
Fulton-st., upper part of house, 8 rooms, $35.
Fourth-st., nice corner house, 10 rooms, $35; or 4 rooms, $14.
390 Erie-st., cottage, 6 rooms, $30.
295 Butterfield-st., brick cottage, $20.
788 Fourth-st., small cottage, $15.
118 Quinn-st., cottage, 5 rooms, $12.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., $20. Also lower part of same house, same number of rooms, etc., $15. Also lower part of house 982, next door north; same number of rooms, etc., $15, and furniture for sale cheap, on instalments. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, or U. S. Hotel, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NO. 115 NORTH Lincoln-st., rent cheap, until May 1. Inquire of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES WITH BRICK barns, all modern improvements, close to cars and Lincoln Park. Rent cheap to the right kind of tenants. Inquire at 489 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 655 West Washington-st., house 10 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, &c., cheap to a good tenant. Apply on premises or to J. L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a boarding-house. Inquire of E. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., first floor.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE. NICE NEIGHBORHOOD, near to cars, cor Harrison and Robey-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 1100 INDIANA-AV., HOUSE OF 14 rooms, partly furnished, to a responsible man. Apply to E. TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 12 rooms, all latest improvements, $75 per month. 2-story frame house, new, possession at once, $50 per month. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 2-STORY frame, 8 rooms, good repair; rent very low. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 126 NORTH Ashland-av., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—$25—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN GROVE at north city limits, 2 blocks from horse-cars. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 461 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts, at a moderate rent to a responsible tenant; good barn; lot 40x170. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—COTTAGES, HOUSES, AND ROOMS, from $15 to $75 per month. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st, 227 Egan-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 274 WEST RANdolph-st., in nice order, hot and cold water, marble mantels, handy to cars, business, schools, and churches, from Oct. 1. L. H. ROBINSON, 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—THE LOWER STORY OF COTTAGE 225 Green-st., corner Tyler, 6 rooms. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, West and South Sides, 4 to 14 rooms, $15 to $150. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 2.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS to a pleasant family for board of self and wife. Address X 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WAUBANSIA-AV. (1 BLOCK from "Wicker Park") Milwaukee-av. cars run within 1 block. $15 per month. Apply at Room 32, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 844 FULTON-ST., NEAR WOOD, 10 rooms, pantry, bath-room, and closets. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, BESIDES closet and pantry, on Grove-st., rear of 245 Archer-av. Apply to DR. J. N. BANKS, Room 14 Rice's Building, 79 Dearborn-st., between 10 and 11 a. m.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON TWENTY-SEVenth-st., between Garibaldi and Stewart-av.; six rooms; almost new. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, WITH rooms above, and barn in rear, at 12 Milwaukee-av. Apply at 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND HALL, BESIDES banking and other offices, in the Bryant Building at the northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn. Building is heated by steam, and has an elevator, &c. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK STORE, 50x20, WITH dwelling above, consisting of 7 large rooms, water closet, and several large closets, &c., with cellar under the entire building, No. 292 West Van Buren-st. Inquire at 205 Morgan-st. Also, a new brick dwelling, with cellar under the same, 3 stories, 11 large rooms, pantries, closets, and water closet, situated in the Bowery, 50 feet from Van Buren-st. Inquire as above.

TO RENT—STORES SUITABLE FOR RETAIL business on State-st., and Cottage Grove-av. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison, 227 Egan-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLing 915 South Halsted-st., corner O'Neill. Also, 8 rooms 917 South Halsted-st. to rent. By H. C. ZULLERMEISTER, 819 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BUILDING 245 ARCHER-AV., 54x24, 2 stories. Apply to DR. J. N. BANKS, Room 14 Rice's Building, 79 Dearborn-st., between 10 and 11 a. m.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BUILDing on leased ground, suitable for manufacturing or other business. Power if desired. M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PROPOSALS WILL NOW BE REceived for the renting of a bowling alley, a shooting gallery, a cigar stand; also an eating stand; all to be in a large concert hall to be completed by the opening of the Exposition Fair. A rare chance to make money is here offered. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER; THE PREMises 108 West Randolph-st., now occupied by Rand, McNally & Co., printers, on or about the 1st of October next. For particulars apply to A. V. PITTS, No. 11 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP AND foundry complete, or without machinery. Centrally located. F. C. WELLS, 118 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOMS, parlor and bedroom. Randolph-st., corner Ann.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS, FOUR ROOMS each, rear 134 Monroe-st., $16. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove, in a good and centrally located house. Terms reasonable. Call at 224 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, ONE block west of Union Park; $25 and $15 a month. Call at 85 Dearborn st., Room 32.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING in brown stone block on State-st., near Fourteenth, to responsible parties; rent $35. C. DELANO, Room 46, 127 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW BASEMENT CONTAINING FIVE rooms, pantry and closets. 421 Buddan-st., near Thirty-first. Apply at 409.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, FRONT PARLOR and 2 bed-rooms, nicely furnished, with gas, fuel, and use of piano, in private family, for gentlemen only; elderly gentleman preferred. Call at store 221 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—3 LARGE and handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for lady and gentleman, or a family; also, small rooms. Restaurant in house.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT SUITE; UNfurnished except carpets; without board. Inquire at No. 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, at 16½ Aberdeen-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON first and second floors, new (public) block, by day, week, or month, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in suites of 2 and 3, or single, by D. COLE & SON, House-Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, NO. 303 WEST Harrison-st., floor of 7 rooms; all modern improvements. Also No. 14 Pierce-st., 5 rooms. Call 303 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A NEW house, 408 Butterfield-st., corner of Twenty-seventh; 7 rooms.

TO RENT—NINE ROOMS, GAS AND BATH, AT 367 West Madison-st., up-stairs. Inquire of Mrs. S. D. WYCKOFF, 514 VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, CONvenient for housekeeping. Chance to make more than rent by selling milk on commission. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms in a strictly private family. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE WELL-furnished front room, brick house, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.; FRONT suite, back parlor elegantly furnished and other good rooms; all improvements; board if desired.

TO RENT—OVER STORE, 5 ROOMS, PANTRY and closets, $15, or building with 4½ years' lease for sale cheap. Inquire of owner, corner of Blue Island-av. and Loomis-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with or without board. 44 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, at 421 West Van Buren-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CABINET ORGAN, 5½-octaves, rich and powerful tone, made by the Excelsior Organ Company, New York; cost, $150; price, $75. 642 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $250. Call at 82 South Clark-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired at the Organ Factory 63 East Indiana-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MUST BE SOLD—A $120 WALNUT AND TERRY parlor set for $65; handsome sofa for $20; sofa for $15; 2 arm-chairs for $12 each; reception chair for $10; all in good order, equal to new. No. 643 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY AS MESSENGER IN a National Bank. Must be a good penman and well acquainted with the city. Will be required to furnish good references. Address Drawer 542, P. O., in handwriting of applicant with reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY TO take orders and deliver goods; must be acquainted on the South Side. Address, stating salary, A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE OFFICE MAN WITH $1,500, secured by real estate; fair salary. Address K 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY-CLERK; MUST HAVE good city reference. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, X 96, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD WEAVERS at the Alton, Ill., Woolen-Mill. F. K. NICHOLS & SON.

WANTED—TWO COAT-MAKERS. INQUIRE AT the office of the Fox Run Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD SLATE-ROOFers and also good tin-roofers. A. KNISELY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN INDIA-INK ARTIST, TO WHOM good wages will be paid, and constant employment given. Apply to JAS. BAYNE & CO., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS, AT 219 NORTH CLARK-st.

WANTED—CARVERS, AT BOWLES & BATES' Factory, rear of 11 and 15 South Canal-st. SCOTT.

WANTED—IN A CLOTHING-HOUSE, AT POLO, Ill., a good cutter and salesman. Apply at FIELD & BENEDICT'S, Chicago, Wednesday morning.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CABINETMAKERS. APply at once at 215 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SILVER SMELTING WORKS HANDS—4 to 6 good men, who thoroughly understand working retort and reverberatory furnaces, can obtain immediate employment, at good wages, by addressing PITTSBURGH SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY, 137 First-av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TURNER, TO TURN OVAL FRAMES. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—THREE CABINET-MAKERS AND three machine hands. Apply at office. SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—HAT TRIMMER—APPLY AT CAVANNA'S Hat Manufactory, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE TAILORS, two coat makers and one pants maker, at Morris, Ill. Good wages and steady employment. Address, stating experience, &c., BEACH & CO., Morris, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS (TRIMmers) at 215 Illinois-st., between State and Dearborn; North Side.

WANTED—CARPENTERS ON WEST MADISON-st., one block west of Western-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD FINISHERS ON THE CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st. at 7 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

WANTED—A GOOD WIRE-WORKER FOR GENeral work at the bench, one who will act as foreman of a shop; a good reliable man can find steady employment and good pay. Address CHARLES HOWARD, P. O. Box 90, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER; ALSO, BOY TO drive horse. BARKER & JACKSON, 115 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COAT-MAKER TO GO IN THE country. Apply this morning, 10 to 12, at BIDDLE & BOYD'S, No. 274 West Madison-st.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS TINNER; STEADY work for the right man. Inquire for MR. BLACK, at 176 Lake-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD TAILORS; ALSO 2 GOOD bushelmen. Inquire at 260 State-st.

WANTED—4 PLASTERERS, SOUTHWEST CORner of Chicago-av. and State-st.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS. APPLY TO THE Caledonia Ice Co., corner of Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 PICTURE-FRAME joiners; also 1 frame-cutter; must be first-class workmen. Apply to GEO. KELLER, 111 Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 15 BRIDGE MEN. Apply at Bridge and Car Works, West Twenty-second-st., and Blue Island-av. WELLS, FRENCH & Co.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS STEAM FITTERS. NO others need apply. BAKER, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 Jackson-st.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS GAS FITTERS WITH helpers, and 3 plumbers, at Exposition Building, or 970 Wabash-av. WILSON & WILLARD.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STEAM FITTERS; NO others need apply, at 25 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS FINISHERS AT BOWLES & BATES', rear of 11, 13, 15, and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RELIABLE MAN for presser. Apply at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S Cloak Department, Twentieth and State-sts.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CORNICE MEN AT 337 North Clark-st. A. FRIEDLEY.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN CUTTING velvets, etc., for ladies' hats. F. PERSON & CO., 206 to 208 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 PLASTERERS ON CALUMET-AV., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Bring tools to job. FRANK MALONE.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESSMAN ON PANTS AND vests at 255 West Polk-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—FOUR GOOD TRIMmers at first house on Chicago-av., north of Dearborn-st., at 7 to 8 a. m.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 51 NORTH JEFferson-st., at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—10 GOOD LATHERS TO-DAY, COR. Washington-st. and Ashland-av. W. B. MAYHAM.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD AND 20 SAWMILL LAborers. Highest wages paid. Free fare. Apply at 59 West Randolph, Room 3.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois, free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, woodchoppers, sawmill-hands, and brickyard-hands. Also, 40 bridge-builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR PACIFIC RAILROAD; to leave at 9 a. m.; company work; good pay; free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A NO. 1 SAWYER; 40 GOOD BRIDGE builders; steady work. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 239 Randolph-st., corner of Market, Lind Block.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND MINERS FOR Indiana; laborers' wages, $2 per day; miners', $1 per ton, 5-foot vein. Apply at 239 East Randolph-st., Lind Block, C. V. SNELL, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, INDUSTRIOUS, REliable salesman in fancy groceries, teas, and liquors, who is sober and thoroughly posted, or parties traveling to sell above goods on commission. Address, with references, V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, IN SHOE store, 106 South Clark-st. One who lives with his parents preferred.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN WHO understands gardening or farming, to take charge of a place in the country. Man and wife preferred. Call at 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN TO ADDRESS A lot of circulars. Address in own handwriting, stating price per 1,000, X 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO ASSORT SCRAP iron. Corner Burnside-st. and C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing. J. W. NICHOLSON & CO.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY BY 9 A. M. THIS morning. 525 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO WORK IN Abel's Restaurant. 830 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A STOUT SINGLE MAN TO TAKE care of man who is helpless with paralysis, and make himself generally useful about house, barn, and garden; must hire by year; wages $15 per month in winter, $25 in summer. Address with references P. O. Box 172, Geneva, Ill.

WANTED—1 GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE CITY for "Cole's Voyage of Life," set of four of the handsomest engravings ever published. Also for German Bibles, canvasser speaking English and German. Call at 626 West Lake-st., Room 1, 12 to 2 p. m., or evening.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the ale-bottling business to take charge of an establishment now in operation. Address K 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED advertising solicitor; to the right man a permanent and lucrative situation will be given. Apply at Schooley's Price List office, 189 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COLLECTOR AND CANVASSER FOR first-class trade weekly; none but experienced men with good references. Address K 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS FOR every country town, to sell something indispensable to every housekeeper. In fact housekeepers must, of necessity, have one. Large commissions, and a rare chance for good men to make money. I also want 4 city canvassers. Trinket peddlers need not apply. 375 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $30 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—5 SMART YOUNG MEN WHO UNDERstand paper-folding. Call at 288 State-st.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED PORTERS. APPLY immediately at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS ACQUAINTED with furniture and bedding enough to talk it, to send address to Post-Office Box 87.

WANTED—TWO STEWARDS WHO CAN DEposit $25; small wages; easy work; all winter job. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASSER, with good references, can hear of employment by addressing B 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10,000 CEDAR AND tamarack posts. Address P. O. Box 95.

FOR SALE—FINE SHELVINGS AND COUNTERS, suitable for hat and cap, fur, or millinery store. Inquire immediately at Room 24 Major Block.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT OF BED OR PILLOW feathers, new and clean, only 15c per lb., at Feather Duster Manufactory, 147 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CANAL-BOATS, ONE STONE and grain boat, cheap for cash, or will trade for real estate. Call or address BRUSH STORE, 52 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FURNACE (DAVIS Patent) with Pipe, Registers, &c. complete. Will trade for any personal property or real estate. Address F. BABCOCK, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes at the Government Goods Depot, No. 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress-coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK building, 200x150 feet, with 50-horse power engine and boiler in complete running order; with same there is 200 feet of dock, with 60,000 feet of land and complete railroad facilities. Apply to DYER, LAMB & CO., corner Redfield and Stein-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AMERICAN, GERman, Swedish or French nurse-girl in family of 3 to have the care of one child 4 months old. Permanent place will be given the right person. Call at 876½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 121 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; German or Swedish girl preferred. Inquire at 70 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family, at 80 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 771 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY TO GO IN THE country to do the housework on a farm for a widower 40 years of age; family of two. Address early to-day, B 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in a small private family. Apply at 514 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Call at 342 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate boarding-house. 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a family of three; must be well recommended. Apply at 296 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 724 West Lake-st. German preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR DINING-room work at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Apply at 274 Franklin-st., corner VanBuren.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, except washing; wages $4 per week. Apply at once prepared to commence work, at 314 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in small family; references required. Apply at 330 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at once at 1310 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT WOMAN FOR general housework; three adults; good wages. Apply immediately, 23 St. John's-place, near West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT BISHOP COURT Hotel, 511 West Madison-st., two first-class kitchen girls. Come early and ready for work.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general work in a family of three. Bring references. 352 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; one that understands cooking. Apply at 253 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family of four. 41 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMIly. Swede or Norwegian preferred. 228 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL THAT can cook and do general housework, at 357 State-st., above Jackson.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; good wages paid, at 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, at 23 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must understand washing and ironing thoroughly; family small, and best of wages; German or American preferred. Apply at 1354 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, AT 265 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COAT, PANTS, AND VEST MAKERS; best prices paid. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 90 State-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS FOR GROVER & Baker Embroidery and Sewing Machines. Best wages paid. 148 Third-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; German, Scandinavian, or an old lady preferred. Apply at No. 279 South Park-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 481 WEST MADIson-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house. W. P. JONES, No. 203 LaSalle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO FILL GOOD SITUATIONS in city and country. Call early at Working Girls' Home, 227 West Randolph-st. Cheap board for girls.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS PRIvate families, hotels, and laundries, city and country. Office, Room 13, Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WOMAN SHOE-FITTER. INQUIRE in notion store, 162 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—20 LADIES FOR THE CITY AND 500 for the country, to make money easily with our quick-selling goods for ladies. Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HUMAN HAIRworker, one that understands the business in every particular. MRS. H. W. DAVIES, 358 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty:
200 feet, east front, Michigan-av. property, corner of Forty-first-st.
141 feet, west front, on Wabash-av., north of Fortieth-st.
GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO OCTAGON MARBLE fronts on Michigan-av. for North Side vacant property.
One marble front, North Dearborn-st., for North Side lots.
Two 2-story brick basement, Mansard roof, houses, Wabash-av., for vacant lots on North Side. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st. (Established 1863.)

TO EXCHANGE—THE IMPROVED PROPERTY 399 and 401 West Van Buren-st., for vacant lots within the fire limits. Address by note Room 50, 173 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW BUGGY IN PART PAYment for a lot in vicinity of Rock Island car-shops. Apply at 295 Archer-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BUILDING LOT IN burnt district, 40x90, for other inside property. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—SIX NICE DWELLINGS OF eight rooms each, in desirable location, for vacant building lots, unincumbered. R. KENNEDY, 145 South Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER GOOD PROPERTY at South Englewood, only two blocks from depot, fronting on Vincennes-av. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WESTern-av.,—lot 50 feet front,—for a house and lot on the South Side; will pay difference. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN PROPERTY in lots or blocks, for good improved farms or selected Western lands. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—50 LOTS NEAR NEW TRACK OF the Chicago & Danville Railroad, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., for a good, improved farm.
48 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard and Ashland-av., for a good residence.
Good unincumbered suburban property, for lots, for houses and lots, and will assume incumbrances.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN CITY, or good farm, one of the largest furniture factories in the city; manufacture any kind of furniture; price, worth $8,000. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, with large grounds, at Hinsdale, for city property. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF ground at Hinsdale, near depot; equity above incumbrance taken in diamonds, lots, or lumber. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HALF BLOCK SPLENDID GROVE property, near depot, in Hinsdale; equity in city property or small farm desirably located. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE EQUITY IN 10 ACRES, BEtween Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., east of Halsted ($20,000) for inside improved property. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO. 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOVES, FURNACES OR TIN work for a good business horse. Inquire at 429 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE LITTLE FARM, 80 ACRES, highly improved; good buildings, orchard, &c., near city; depot on the ground, with stock, implements, feed, &c.; a first-class home; will pay or take difference for improved property well located. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT ON Butterfield-st.; also new cottage and lot near Archer-av. and Halsted-st.; will take cheap suburban or city lots for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MILLINERY AND NOTION store, new stock, show-cases, counter and fixtures, about $1,000, for furniture, carpets, horse and wagon, buggy, &c.; parties going on a farm. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD SUBURBAN lot for a suit of clothes. Address A 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED city real estate inside fire limits; also some suburban real estate, clear of incumbrance, for a No. 1 stock of groceries, from $4,000 to $10,000. Please give location and about what amount. Address B 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD TOP buggy, cedar posts. Address P. O. Box 95.

FINANCIAL.

A CAPITALIST OR A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPital, desiring to engage in trade, may hear of a very excellent opening in an old, well-established, and lucrative business, by addressing JOHN TURNBULL, Manager of the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for short time notes secured by collaterals or mortgages. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 DEARBORN-ST., MAKE loans on leaseholds and good collaterals at low rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPward, on good, improved inside city property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON good city real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES; no commissions. Inquire at Room 2, 328 State-st.

$7,500 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, ON improved or good unimproved property. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

$900 TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 10 per cent interest and commissions. 45 North Clark-st., Room 1.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHes, real estate paper, and merchandise of all kinds; ample storage room. Office 172 South Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness, and medical mediums, 156 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF superior education and business qualifications, conversing and corresponding in several foreign languages (German included) desires a situation as bookkeeper or any other suitable position, in some large wholesale establishment. Can give best of city references. Address F E H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR entry clerk in some wholesale house. Good references. Address A 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale house or respectable office; writes a splendid hand, is quick at accounts, and would be found generally useful. Best references; salary no object. Address A 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper and salesman in a country town. The best of references given. Address A 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk. Is acquainted with paper and stationery trade, also lumber business. Address H 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (EXPErienced) wishes a position in some good bank. Any one furnishing an opening can be amply satisfied. Unexceptionable city banking reference. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence in lawyers', public, or railroad offices. Excellent penman. References. Address X 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman and shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery, flour, grain, and commission house, or clerk in insurance business. Address E. F., 783 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS old, in a grocery store. Has had 5 months' experience. CHARLES JOHNSON, 360 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, in a store or office; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address X 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale or manufacturing establishment, by an experienced accountant. Address X 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESSMAN; EIGHT years' experience, and can come well recommended. Address N 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer, who can do his own fitting, &c.; is a single man. Address B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO NEWSPAPER MEN—A thoroughly competent proof-reader desires a situation; has had four years experience on morning dailies. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A TYPE FOUNDRY, by a boy who has 13 months' experience in lead casting and type casting. Address B 27, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness; can handle the most vicious horse. Address, for two days, X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon. References given. Address A 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS COACHman with a private family; understands taking care of horses; willing to work. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede); thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Best of city references. Address B 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH YOUNG man as coachman, to take care of horses and make himself useful around the house; can show good recommendation from last employer. A 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman, married, lately arrived from England, is sober, a good worker, and obliging; have been accustomed to driving a team; can give good reference; thorough knowledge of horses. Address, or apply personally, at No. 9 Sampson-st., off Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (SWEDE by birth); acquainted with city; good reference from former employers. Address A 1346 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOSTLER BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Address K 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by an Englishman who is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses. Good city references. Address C W, 69 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Address X 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls in a private family, one as cook the other as second girl. Please call at No. 156 Townsend-st. Reference if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one in a small family or to do second work, the other is a good cook. Call at 271 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, age 16, a place as nurse-girl, or to do second work; private family preferred. Apply at 29 Whiting-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; WILLING TO assist at washing and ironing, in a first-class family. Please call at 26 Hawthorn-av., 1 block from Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family. Call at 585 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 15 Ray-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl at general housework or second-work in a small private family. Call or address No. 312 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private house, South Side. Call at 123 Wentworth-av., corner of Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS up-stairs girl in a good American house. Apply at 62 Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class help of all kinds can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a first-class second girl, with city reference. Apply at 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family or housekeeper for widower. Reference given. Call at 155 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO TO COLORADO by a middle-aged woman as nurse or to do general work for a small family. Address A 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND-GIRL IN private family; West Side preferred. Call or address M E, 304 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work or help to do housework. Call, for two days, at 166 North Curtis-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Apply at No. 148 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or a small boarding house. Apply at 142 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family as seamstress or second work. Apply at 615 State-st.

WANTED—3 SEAMSTRESSES ACCUSTOMED TO dressmaking; also a neat young girl. Apply at 807 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF experience, age 28, in reduced circumstances, as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; first-class reference given. Address G 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY from the East as housekeeper or seamstress in a first-class home or hotel, where a competent person would be required. B 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper, either in a hotel, or in a gentleman's family; have had experience in both; good references given. Call, or address HOUSEKEEPER, 323 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper or for second-work and seamstress. Call, for one week, at 1560 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. GILBERTSON'S, 225 Rucker-st., a few doors north of Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WANTING good, reliable servants, can be supplied at Mrs. D Reiss' Intelligence office, 529 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help can be promptly supplied at Office Room 13, Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as corresponding clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Address K 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO writes a first-class business hand, desires employment. Has had considerable experience in a publishing office as corresponding clerk, etc. Address X 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Price, 7c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS WRITTEN UP AND BALanced by an expert. Apply at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GIVEN AWAY—A FINE ENGRAVING, SUITABLE for framing, of the Chicago Exposition building. Call or address PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THAT I, WILLIAM SIMPSON, will not be answerable for any debts contracted by Kline & Carpenter, late at 325 Wabash-av.

NOTICE—EVERYBODY WHO HAS CLAIMS against undersigned will present the same within 30 days from to-day. WIDOW KOCHLER, No. 382 South Union-st.

WANTED—THREE TICKETS FOR SAN FRANcisco. State price and route. Address A 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANOTHER NICE LOT OF PEOPLE start this morning on the 10 o'clock train for our colony in Colorado. If you want to go remember we furnish cheap first-class transportation; also we give you help when you get there; our colony is 2½ years old, and we are able to do what we say. Office 164 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE COMPLETE OUTFIT for a barber-shop, 2 or more second-hand Rochester chairs cheap for cash. Apply to S. MATHISON & CO., 36 North Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 9½.

WANTED—A FEW FAMILIES' WASHING, ON the lowest terms. Inquire for MRS. SHARP, at 33 Superior-st., in the rear of Chicago-av.

$125 WILL BUY A FINE-TONED ROSEWOOD piano forte, made by Boardman & Gray, New York, with cover and stool, worth $325. Call at No. 643 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER DESIRES CORREspondence with some widow of respectability, with a view to matrimony. Best of references required. Address C, Box 2, Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., Ill.

PERSONAL—WILL GENTLEMAN WHO ARranged harness for ladies, on Madison, near Fifth-av., on Monday evening, please address BREAKDOWN, Tribune office.

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POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Boone County, Ia., Patrons of Husbandry.

State Nominations Made by the New York Prohibitionists.

Proceedings in the Tennessee Farmers' State Convention.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, on the Salary-Grab Business.

Boone County (Ia.) Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Sept. 17.—The Patrons of Husbandry of Boone County had their harvest-feast in a grove near this city to-day. The turnout was immense. The largest procession that ever marched through the streets of this city was that of the Grangers, and a count of the teams at the entrance to the grove showed there were 874, all loaded to their utmost capacity. The procession was nearly two miles long. About 3,000 people took dinner in the grove.

Among the banners were the following mottoes: "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights," "Equal Burdens and Equal Privileges for All," "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," "Fair Dealing and Equal Rights for All, and Special Favors for None," "Honesty, Capability and Economy," and other mottoes that were equally suggestive. The Republican candidates for county offices were at the grove, but looked somewhat crestfallen, the strength of the Grangers being so much greater than they had the least idea of. Boone County can be put down heavy for the Anti-Monopoly ticket.

New York Prohibition State Convention

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day. There was a respectable representation from all sections of the State. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President, Rev. Dwight Williams; Vice Presidents, E. Commery, Dr. P. Mallony, L. C. Hoag, J. J. Bissell, Stephen Merritt, Jr.; Secretary, W. H. Wheeler.

After the adoption of resolutions arraigning the Republican party for faithlessness to its pledges to the temperance cause, and declaring the want of confidence in either political party, the Convention proceeded to nominate a State ticket: For Secretary of State, the Rev. Dwight Williams, of Madison; for Comptroller, D. T. Elliott, of Rensselaer; for Treasurer, Simon Brownell, of Washington; for Attorney-General, Walter Farrington, of Dutchess; for Canal Commissioner, Thomas Edgerly, of Suffolk; for State Engineer and Surveyor, J. C. B. Wallace, of Onondaga; for Inspector of State Prisons, Rev. Isaac Harris, of Tompkins.

A State Central Committee of two from each judicial district was appointed, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Tennessee Farmers' State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The Farmers' Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this forenoon, organized as a State Association, and elected the following officers: President, W. H. Jackson; Vice-Presidents, Gen. A. E. Jackson, C. W. Charlton, Thomas Crutchfield, Dr. J. W. Head, J. W. Payne, D. B. Thomas, Col. J. B. Hamilton, Dr. W. P. Smallwood, Col. J. T. Douglass, Col. A. B. Haynes; Secretary, Dr. Daniel Lea, of Davidson; Treasurer, J. B. Johnson, of Davidson; Recording Secretary, E. B. Wade.

Gen. Jackson, upon taking his seat as President of the State Association, said he was satisfied that the present plantation system would pass away, and thought the tenant system would supercede it. He was of the opinion that the railroads, after the liberal grants given them, had failed to come up to their full duty. The railroads of the State were owned and controlled by non-residents not interested in the agriculture of the State, but discriminate in favor of the terminus of said roads and against local freights. We ask nothing but justice at the hands of the railroads and other industries. We discard politics from our organization in toto, but feel that there are questions of vital importance to the whole country which will come up before us for consideration.

Resolutions regarding the adoption of the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry as the most efficient means of relieving the farmers of the grievances now oppressing them, and recommending the study of these principles to the farmers of the State, and, if approved, the organization of Granges wherever practicable, were adopted.

A great deal of solid work was done at the evening session, the time being devoted to thorough discussion of questions of vital importance to every farmer in the State. The men who discussed these questions are evidently sensible, thinking men, who take a deep interest in their chosen profession, and as such this State has reason to be proud of them, and to anticipate substantial results from their assembling together.

The Convention adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in September next at Nashville.

Senator Wright Defines His Position on the Salary-Grab Trouble—What Treasurer Spinner Says of Reversion under the Law of Unexpended Balances.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 17.—A special report to the *State Register* states that the Hon. George G. Wright, United States Senator, in his speech at Osceola to-day, after making a full statement of the history of the Congressional back-pay salary-steal, said: "I voted against the back-pay; I worked against it; I spoke against it; I determined never to take it; I agreed with friends who thought and acted as I did, that we would not touch it; I refused to take it when offered me; I never touched a dollar of it. I, in good faith, endeavored to ascertain if there was any doubt as to its being covered into the Treasury, and learned there was not. I sought to avoid any publicity in my action, deeming that if I discharged my duty it was scarcely needful that it be heralded to the world. I returned from Colorado July 10, and soon after learned from the papers that a question was being made whether this money would go into the Treasury and involving a construction of general law for covering in unexpended balances. It was also announced that some of the Senators, with whom I had conferred, as before stated, had drawn and paid in their back pay. That, understanding this, and desiring to be right, if possible, I addressed a letter to Gen. Spinner, asking what, if any, rulings had been made, and stating again my view that the money would revert under the general law. There was published in the press, within the last two weeks, a letter written by the General to another member of the same subject, in which he says he cannot better answer him than by giving an extract from a letter written to another, and then he proceeds to copy, word for word, what he had written. From this I learned that the First Comptroller and Secretary of the Treasury had ruled that this appropriation was an indefinite one; that balances remaining thereunder would not be covered into the Treasury, but would remain for all time subject to the order of Senators or members. He adds that Senator Sherman, who drew the law for covering unexpended balances into the Treasury, construing it as I did, had determined to let his back-pay revert by operation of the law; but, in deference to the decisions of the accounting officers, he had ordered the amount coming to him paid into the Treasury. The very hour I got this letter I wrote to the Treasurer and Financial Clerk of the Senate to at once thus dispose of mine. I only add that I have word from the Clerk that my order has been complied with.

Livingston County (Ill.) Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of Livingston County held a convention here to-day. It was a slim affair. Thirteen towns out of thirty were unrepresented. They were driven by public sentiment to pass resolutions declaring that they are opposed to a tariff for protection, and in favor of a tariff for revenue only. Judge Payson was nominated for County Judge. He is the railroad attorney for the Chicago & Alton Company, and will receive very few farmers' votes. William Jenkins was nominated for County Clerk, H. G. Goodspeed for Treasurer, and J. W. Smith for Superintendent of Schools. J. W. Strevell made a speech, in which he denounced the Granges as being at war with the merchants, and predicted an utter failure of the organization.

Reform Nomination for City Treasurer of Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The three parties—Republicans, Reformers, and Democrats—are continually holding public and other meetings, but nothing of note has cropped out of any, save the action of the City Convention of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, this morning. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Joshua Hallowell, candidate for City Treasurer, having been unanimously adopted, a ballot was taken for a successor. The first ballot resulted as follows: William Jenks, 26; Richard Garsted, 10; William Reed, 9. Jenks being in receipt of a majority of the votes cast, was nominated. It was resolved that an organization in every ward of the city be provided for election purposes.

Platform of the New York Radical Democracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Radical Democratic party to-day, an address to the Granges and Patrons of Husbandry was adopted. It states the evils now being suffered to arise from the irresponsibility of Representatives to their constituents, and says if the people had control over the official action of their Representatives, with the privilege of recalling them when proven unworthy of their trust, honesty would be the rule, and corruption only possible by the free will of a constituency. Let responsible representation be the watch-word. The Radical Democratic party offers co-operation in securing this reform.

California Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—During the recent campaign in this city, a distinct charge was made that certain members of the Democratic County Committee and Democratic Legislative Convention had been bribed in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It is said that fourteen members of the Committee received the price of their votes. Yesterday afternoon the Committee held a meeting, and received from the Special Committee a lengthy report, which says Casserly was the one who made the charge, for the purpose of creating discord among the Democrats. They asked him to appear before the Commission and testify. He declined to do so, denying the right of the Commission which makes square accusations against Mr. Casserly, and say they can prove he bought his election to the Senate, and will do so. They recommend that the whole matter be referred to another investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The Republican State Convention last night nominated with S. S. Dwinelle, Anson Bronson, of Los Angelos, the last for the short term of the Supreme Court. Contrary to expectation the Convention did not touch the Senatorial question.

The Mississippi Conservative Democrats Refuse to Nominate a State Ticket.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 17.—The Democratic Conservative Convention assembled here to-day. Forty-five counties were represented. Col. R. O. Reynolds, of Monroe, was chosen President; J. L. Power and A. J. Prentz, Secretaries. After an animated discussion, the following resolution, offered by the Hon. Mr. Wilson, of Pontotoc, was adopted, upon a call of counties, by 98 to 45.

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Democratic Conservative party of the State of Mississippi, in convention assembled, that it is inexpedient in the approaching election to nominate a State ticket."

A resolution previously offered by the Hon. H. M. Street, pledging the Convention to abide by the action of the Convention, was adopted by a large majority,—the Counties of Chickasaw, Clark, and Colfax withdrawing from the Convention, pending the vote. Several prominent Republicans identified with the Alcorn movement were present as spectators, and expressed satisfaction at the result. The Alcorn Convention meets at Jackson to-morrow.

Hamilton County (O.) Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 17.—The Democratic County and District Convention met this afternoon and nominated for the State Senate William P. Wallace, John A. Shank, Vachtel Worthington; for the House, J. M. Brunswick, J. S. Gordon, E. W. Miller, G. W. Boyce, Charles C. Archer, A. P. Newell, Thomas C. Sater, John M. Patteson, W. L. O'Brien, John J. Geghan, and a full county ticket.

FAIRS.

Second Day of the Illinois State Exhibition.

Crowds of Visitors—Receipts Over $7,000.

Illinois State Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 17.—To-day the Fair has been a great success. Anxiety and hope have been changed into certainty, and Peorians and all feel proud. The trains on Tuesday night and to-day, from all directions, brought anticipated numbers, and it is estimated that there are from 6,000 to 8,000 strangers in attendance. Hotel keepers are well pleased, as are all interested directly or remotely in the success of the Fair. As was predicted, the work on the art and floral hall has redeemed and beautified it, and the interior now presents an appearance in harmony and keeping with the graceful proportions of the rather small structure. The so-called art exhibition is confined almost exclusively to local exhibition of oil paintings, portraits, pen and crayon sketches and photography, all creditable, but not worthy of specific mention. The section devoted to needle-work, embroidery, etc., including the inevitable block quilt, is well filled, and wins the special attention and praise of the ladies. The floral department is now very creditable. The principal exhibitors are J. E. Phoenix, of Bloomington, who displays a choice lot of hot-house plants, floral designs, and cut flowers; J. M. Boller, of Bloomington, and E. M. Vail, of Kewanee. Minor pretty displays are made by Misses H. M. Hessing and G. C. Allen, of Peoria, Mrs. J. A. Williams, of Quincy, and Miss Ann Scott, of Springfield. A large space is reserved for Vick, but his floral tributes have not arrived. The exhibition of fruits is meagre; but the Superintendent of the department complains that he has not been allowed space for more than three-tenths of the entries. The fruits are not up to the usual Illinois standard, either in variety or excellence. The principal exhibitions are from Dunlop's nursery, Champaign; N. Overman & Son's, Canton; W. R. Fairbarey, Freeport; W. Willis, Will County; Jonah Larash, Pekin; Jacob Littlejohn, Peoria; and T. D. Hollingsworth, of Keokuk. The exhibitions of stock in the ring to-day were said by many good judges to surpass anything of the kind ever seen in the State. Certainly no choicer cattle and horses were ever shown in the West to the same number. It was a glorious sight, and one speaking more than volumes of rhetoric, to see the prancing steeds, the neighing colts, the bellowing bulls, and the bawling cows paraded in front of the spacious amphitheatre, and the crowds that filled it and crowded about the protecting ropes stretched about the arena. The cattle were first shown in the usual order, bulls over 4 years old, and then to bull calves, and then in the same order, commencing with the established favorites, the handsome, heavy, short horns. In this lot premiums were awarded, first and second, in the following order: Harvey Sodowsky & Son, Indianola, G. B. Ryburn & Bros., Bloomington, G. & R. Sodowsky, Indianola, A. C. Shropshire, Leesburg, Ky., August Shropshire, Centreville, Ky., I. H. Pickerell, Harristown, J. B. Ryburn & Bro., Bloomington, J. H. Spears & Son, Tallula, Robert Otley, Kewane, Ill. Of Hereford stock, there was a fine display of bulls, cows, and progeny, by Miller & Powell, of Beecher, Will County, who carried away all the ribbons. Of fat cattle, there was a large and fine display, there being some mammoth steers and cows shown in ripe condition for the butcher. Robert Skelton, of Lincoln, took the first and second premiums for the fattest steers, and Robert Otley, of Kewane, and J. S. Shorthose, of Tazewell County, took the blue and red ribbons. For the best pair of yoke steers for a boy, under 16 years of age, Robert Finlay, of Peoria County, was the successful competitor. The display of herds of best fine cattle, male or female, of any age, the get of one bull, with the sire at the head, was a magnificent one. The entries were: By Mrs. E. Byron, Abingdon, herd sired by Invincible Duke; Miller & Powell, herd sired by Sir Charles; J. H. Spears & Son, Tallula, herd sired by Gen. Grant; J. B. Ryburn & Bro., Bloomington, herd sired by the Oxford Renick. J. H. Spears & Son took the first premium, $100, and J. B. Ryburn & Bro., of Bloomington, second premium, $50. In the same lot was a splendid exhibition of cows, with two calves. The entries were by J. B. Ryburn & Bros., Bloomington, Miami fifth; J. H. Spears & Son, Tallula, Nellie Bly third, and Nellie Bly fourth; H. Sadowsky, Indiana; Jesse Hopewell; B. Z. and G. M. Taylor; Robert Otley, Kewanee, red rose third; Miller & Powell, Beecher Beauty. First and second premiums were taken by the two first in order. The equine display has never been surpassed in the State. At one time there were 100 magnificent horses in the arena. For draft horses, the awards were as follows: For horses four years old, there being twenty entries, first premium to J. A. Perry, of Washington, Illinois; second, to H. Richmond, Mackinaw, Illinois. Thence down to sucking colts the awards were as follows: A. G. Vanhovebeke, Monmouth; J. L. Owen, Mokena; E. W. Dillon & Co., Normal; M. Dunham, Dupage Co.; John Morgan, Bloomington; W. K. Scott, Abingdon; E. Dillon & Co., Normal; H. Richmond & Co., Tazewell. The exhibition of thoroughbreds was very good, but not so large as in other classes. Premiums were awarded in the order as above indicated. For stallions, A. Updegraff, Macomb; W. H. Hartley, Jacksonville; J. W. Dilley, Pekin; M. O'Connor, Galesburg; J. W. Dilley, Pekin; W. H. Hartley, Jacksonville; A. G. Carle, Champaign; Thomas Coffield, Camp Point. Mares and fillies, A. G. Carle, R. G. Buckles, Champaign; and Thomas Coffield, Camp Point. The carriage-teams made a fair show. For the best span of mares, C. Sample, Morgan County, took the blue ribbon, and Nelson Clark, the red. For geldings, Philip McCartney, Peoria County, took the first, and George Weedman, Farmer City, second premium. Best family mare or gelding, first premium to J. A. Richmond, Mackinaw; second to Daniel White, Knox County. In the sweepstake contest for roadster stallions, there was a glorious display. Sixteen handsome animals were entered and speeded. James Wadsworth, of Chicago, with his dappled grays, Silver Duke and Major Grant, took the first and second premiums. As yesterday reported, the exhibition of hogs is the finest seen for some time, and though the favorite Berkshires hold sway in numbers, it is notable that the Chester Whites are being restored to favor. Awards for the best of the Chester Whites were made to-day to N. N. Jones, Normal; David Lester, Lacon; C. E. Kercheval, and Charles Snoud, of Joliet. To-morrow will be the grand day of the fair, and one of the most interesting contests will be the four-in-hand and the six-in-hand matches. The receipts to-day were over $7,000 at the gates, that sum being about $1,000 more than the third day's receipts for the last fair. The number on the ground to-day is estimated at over $20,000.

Clinton County (O.) Fair.

WILMINGTON, O., Sept. 17.—The Clinton County Fair is in progress. There are nearly 1,000 entries, and the finest show of stock ever seen at a county fair in Southern Ohio.

SPORTING.

Fast Time Made by "Occident" in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The races at the Sacramento Driving-Park to-day were attended by 10,000 people. The first race was for a purse of $2,000, and was won by Tom Purdy in three straight heats, his best time being 2:23¼; May Howard second, Dexter third. Occident then started against time for a purse of $3,000. He made the quarter in 36¼ seconds, the half in 1:10¼, and finished in 2:16¼, the best heat ever trotted in California. The pacing race which followed, for a purse of $1,000, was won by Dan Voorhees in three straight heats, Defiance second, Jim Brown third; best time 2:40. Occident then tried another mile, making the quarter in 35¼ seconds, the half in 1:09¼, and finished in 2:18¼.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Base Ball—Bostons, 21; Atlantics, 10.

OBITUARY.

M. F. D'Arbley.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—M. F. D'Arbly, Sr., is dead.

Earl of Hardwicke.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, died to-day, aged 74.

FOREIGN.

Livingstone Reported to Have Been Seen Last June.

Prospect of a Conflict Between British and Spanish War Vessels.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Mr. Stornes, the English traveler, has arrived here from Central Africa. He reports that he met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted with him on the 1st of July, at which time the Doctor was in perfect health.

The number of deaths by cholera in this city, from the 9th to the 14th inst., is officially reported to be 121, instead of 19, as incorrectly stated in yesterday's dispatch.

Official documents communicated yesterday to the Paris Academy of Medicine confirm the report that the cholera prevails in France. At Havre during the last month, out of 478 deaths, 110 arose from that malady, and at Rouen there are at present twenty deaths a day from the same cause. The epidemic is rapidly spreading throughout Normandy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Senor Figueras has arrived.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—In the Cortes, the debate on the suspension of the sittings opened yesterday, and continued to-day. The minority urged that no recess be taken until the new Constitution had been considered.

The police have seized copies of Carlist newspapers circulating in the Capital.

The insurgent frigates have again sailed from Cartagena, this time for Aguilas, thirty-seven miles distant, to collect provisions. This town is faithful to the National Government, and will resist any attempt to levy contributions. The British Admiral is there, and promises the Government that he will prevent the insurgent fleet from bombarding the town.

There was a serious riot yesterday in Ecija, provoked by the Intransigentes. Many persons were killed and wounded.

The municipal election in Malaga yesterday was attended with disorder and bloodshed. There was fighting at several of the polling-places, and the rioting continued late into the night.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Private advices contradict the London *Times'* report that the bombardment of Cartagena had recommenced.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—A meeting was held here on the 15th inst., at which the various propositions for the abolition of slavery were discussed. It is reported that the planters of Cincovellas wanted to adopt ex-Minister Morel's sixty year Emancipation law, and not broach the slave question until the Cuban deputies were sent to Spain, but as no election has or can take place during the insurrection, the settlement of the question is very indefinite. After considerable discussion the meeting ended without arriving at any result.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Steamers leaving this week for New York bring numbers of delegates for the World's Evangelical Conference, to be held in this city.

A Belgian firm has contracted for 2,500 tons of Walworth iron.

LONDON, Sept. 18—6 a. m.—Caines, iron merchant of Liverpool, in a letter to the press, admits that iron may be profitably purchased in New York for shipment to England and says he is convinced that the American trade is lost to England.

MEXICO.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 16.—There is a rumor that Gen. Rocha, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army, is getting up a revolution on his own account. Rocha has the reputation of being the best fighting man in the Mexican army, and if he rebels will have plenty of followers. He is now at Zacatacas in command of a large force, and is said to be in sympathy with the malcontents of Saltillo and Monterey.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The King of Italy arrived here to-day, and was most cordially received by the Emperor and populace.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.—Carlist bonds are quoted on the Frankfort Bourse.

FIRES.

A Large Stock Barn in Wisconsin Burned—Loss $30,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow will contain a special announcing the destruction of the large stock barn of H. B. Sherman, at Springbrook, one mile from Burnett Junction. The building was fired by lightning and the flames spread rapidly. By dint of hard labor, Sherman's residence and most of his valuable stock was rescued; one large bull and two steers were burned to death. Mr. Sherman paid $1,000 for the bull when a year old. Three hundred tons of hay, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of barley, and all of Mr. Sherman's farming implements were burned. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured in the Madison Mutual, North Missouri, and Continental Companies for $16,500.

A Rag and Paper Blaze in Philadelphia—Loss, $45,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A fire broke out at 4:27 o'clock this evening in the fourth flat of a five-story brick building, Nos. 526 and 528 North street, owned by Jesup & Moore, rag and paper warehousemen. It is believed that the fire originated in a pile of rags by spontaneous combustion. Residents in the vicinity attempted to extinguish it by means of fire-buckets before the arrival of firemen, but were unsuccessful. The building is completely gutted, and at present writing—11:20 p. m.—the fire still smoulders. Loss, $45,000. The stock is insured for $60,000 and the building for $15,000. Both of the firm are in Europe.

At Burnett, Wis.

BURNETT, Sept. 17.—A barn belonging to H. B. Sherman, in this township, was struck by lightning this morning and consumed. The loss was $30,000; insured for $16,500, in the Continental, North Missouri, and Madison Mutual Companies.

Cars Burned on the Great Western Road.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 17.—A misplaced switch threw the New York Express train on the Great Western Railway from a track at Stony Creek, this morning. The engine was overturned, and the driver and fireman badly injured. Two baggage cars and one coach were burned. Baggage saved.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Gov. Thad C. Pound, of Wisconsin, is at the Gardner.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. William Jones, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Alvah Strong, of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. S. M. Brinkerhoff, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. W. Bross, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut. A. S. Cummings, Fourth United States Artillery, is at the Gardner.

Henry W. Storr, of Burlington, Iowa; James Carnes, of Sharon, Pa., and R. F. Barry, of New York, are at the Gardner House.

Charles Collins, Chief Engineer, and William Kline, Jr., Superintendent of Telegraphs of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday.

The Hon. Seth Clark, of Wisconsin; Maj. C. F. House, of Boston; B. F. Lyde, of Manchester; the Hon. B. D. Babcock, of Cleveland, and Maj. Ellis, of London, Eng., are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

Charles Payne, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, together with his Chief Engineer, Mr. Charles Collins, went to South Chicago yesterday to view the new improvements the Company has lately made at that place.

Mr. C. O'Callaghan, of No. 650 State street, wishes the person who was present at the time of the railroad accident on Twenty-second street, on the 23d inst., to make himself known. No blame attaches to him, and he will confer a favor on the family by sending his name and address to the above.

The Hon. C. O. Johnson, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Wray and family, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; the Hon. Y. C. Wilson, of Windsor, Conn.; G. J. Munroe, of Boston; the Hon. A. B. Hall, of Houston, Texas; R. H. Stevens, of Buffalo; J. B. Delano, of St. Paul, and the Hon. M. A. Delano, of Lake Superior, are registered at the Sherman House.

The Rev. T. J. Butler, D. D., a shining light in the Roman Catholic Church, who has lived in this city nearly twenty years, will leave this week for Europe to be gone eight or ten months at least. The Reverend Doctor will be remembered as the Chaplain of Mulligan's Brigade during the war, with whom he shared all the dangers and privations of the campaigns. He expects to visit the well-known Dr. Coccius, of Leipzig.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

It is announced this evening by the attending physicians, that Wilder Foster, member of Congress from this District, is fast sinking to death. He has resided twenty-five years or more in this community, and was one of its leading and wealthiest merchants, and a much beloved citizen. He was elected to the last Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Thomas W. Ferry to the United States Senate; was re-elected to the present Congress last November, receiving over two-thirds of all the votes cast, or about 10,000 majority. He recently returned from a three months' absence at Avon Springs, N. Y., Saratoga, and the seashore, where he had been seeking improved health. He continued growing worse from a complication of a chronic malady. He has now taken final leave of his family. His loss will be severely felt here and in this part of Michigan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Charles Bradlaugh, the English agitator, arrived to-day.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—Annie Dickinson, accompanied by Prof. Haydon and party, walked to the summit of Long's Peak, Saturday, the 13th, making the ascent in three hours and ten minutes.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Henry Bouverie and William Brand, Speaker of the British House of Commons, and his family, will sail for the United States on Saturday, to remain two months.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Hon. Fred Douglass arrived here to-day. He will deliver an address at the colored State Fair to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John T. Wilson, a salary-grabber of the last Congress, from Ohio, has been appointed Consul to Bremen,—which place is one of the best.

In one district of Minnesota the Republicans have nominated George W. Benedict, of the Sauk Rapids *Sentinel*, for the State Senate, and M. C. Russell, of the Brainerd *Tribune*, for the House.

An English journal states that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Coulthurst, senior partner in Coutts' Bank, have each given £15,000 to form a fund for the widows and orphans of those who die in the employ of the bank.

The wealthiest man in Russia, excepting a very few of the nobility, is M. Steiglitz, merchant and banker, who retired a few years since from business, having accumulated $50,000,000.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be one of the corporators of the Illinois Stock-Breeders' Association. The Rock Island *Union* thinks if the other corporators can feed stock as well as the Commodore can water it, the enterprise will prove most successful.

The Hon. Wilder D. Foster arrived home, in this city, this morning. We regret to announce that his health is quite poor, and his physicians prescribe rest and immunity from the cares of business for the present. His many friends will therefore refrain from making the calls that would, under other circumstances, be most gratefully received.—*Grand Rapids Eagle, Sept. 16.*

A dispatch printed elsewhere reports the death from yellow fever, at Key West, of Lieut.-Commander A. N. Mitchell, of the United States vessel Pawnee. Commander Mitchell was a citizen of Monmouth, in this State, where his mother and other members of the family still reside, and was a nephew of Judge T. J. Mitchell, of this city. Though still a young man, he served with distinction during the war.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

Women are beginning to take an active part in politics. Last year, Matilda Fletcher was by far the most effective speaker the Republicans had in Iowa. And now Julia Garretson, so to speak, is "knocking the socks" off all the Grange orators. She speaks from the same platform with the Master of the National Grange, and according to reports, beats him every time.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

NEW YORK.

An Exciting Day on the Stock Exchange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The bears held high carnival in Wall street to-day. With the opening of business on exchanges, they began the circulation of doleful rumors of more than ordinary calamities throughout the street. Impending failures of extraordinary magnitude were mysteriously hinted at early in the morning, but no positive details could be gleaned. As the day wore on, however, names of several railroad companies became linked with the evil rumors, and reports of the failure of their promoters were freely circulated where they could do most harm. New railroad companies, with incomplete or freshly completed roads, were fiercely assaulted, and with great effect in the stock market. The rumors of the previous day in relation to the negotiations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad with the Canada Southern Railroad were revived, and it was freely asserted that the former had loaned large amounts of money to the latter in order to enable it to pursue the work of construction. This rumor, however, was officially denied by the officers of both companies. Each rumor seemed to grow as it proceeded from mouth to mouth, and the general result was a feeling of depression and distrust, even in the minds of the most sanguine. The more conservative were at first disposed to disbelieve, but oft-told stories of dishonesty and disaster proved too much for their logic. Whenever a public spirited bull ventured to speak of the glorious future of the great Republic, he was met with the familiar details of the ruin of the Brooklyn Trust Company, city defalcations, arrest of City Treasurer Sprague and his accomplice, Rodman, the failure of the New York Warehouse & Security Company embarassment of Messrs. Skiddy and Goudy, entanglement of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, suspension of Kenyon, Cox & Co., and the troubles of the Canada Southern Railway. If the bull, in an enthusiastic and prophetic outburst dwelt upon the good time coming, he was silenced by the hard logic of facts of the demoralization prevailing. At about noon it became generally known that the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad Company was in trouble. It was asserted that George Opdyke & Co., who were its financial agents, had suspended, or were about to do so. Inquiry developed the fact that the construction and equipment paper of the Company had gone to protest, but that George Opdyke & Co. had not suspended, and were doing business as usual, though greatly annoyed by the rumors in circulation about them. On the strength of the alleged embarrassments of Geo. Opdyke & Co., and formal protesting of New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, there was a general rush to sell stocks by frightened holders. The depression was vigorously assisted by the persistent hammering of the bears, who fairly jumped upon the market. Amid the most intense excitement prices declined from 1 to 7¼ per cent. Erie declined from 57 to 55¼; Harlem from 128 to 127½; New York Central from 100¼ to 99; ex. div. Lake Shore from 91 to 90⅜; Northwest from 57¾ to 50; R. I. from 102⅛ to 100⅜; St. Paul, from 45¼ to 41¾; Western Union, from 89 to 87½; Pacific Mail, from 43¾ to 41¾. As usual, Jay Gould was supposed to be the instigator of the whole movement. He is supposed to be short of the general stock market, with perhaps the exception of Northwestern and St. Paul. It will be observed that the heaviest decline has been in those stocks, which he is supposed to be carrying. It is believed, however, that Mr. Gould has largely profited by the decline in stocks, and that if he lost money by bulling gold, he has retrieved his losses by skillful manipulation of the stock market.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The wife of the Rev. Mr. Wiswell, of St John's Chapel, in this city, has sued her husband for the portion of her property which he has converted to his own use. She is the daughter of the late Bishop Berrian, of Trinity Church; was worth $70,000 when she was married, and charges Wiswell with robbery and infidelity.

MICHIGAN.

Proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 17.—The expediency of making adult women eligible to any office in the State is to be inquired into. State boundaries are more explicitly defined, in accordance with Capt. Cramner's United States survey. Provisions are added to the article on railroads, prohibiting stock-watering, and requiring such arrangements as will enable the amount of capital stock, names of owners, amount of bond and other indebtedness, and amount of property and assets, to be ascertained at any time. A lengthy debate was had on the position of the State Senatorial districts, the Commission finally recommending the division of the State into sixteen districts, with two Senators from each, one going out every two years. The Commission also considered Mr. Risley's proposition to limit to special legislation about thirty subjects already telegraphed. Some of it was stricken out, and some disposition shown to kill the whole section, but the Commission finally adjourned without voting. The Commission will probably finish work in ten days or two weeks.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Catherine Elmers, wife of Andrew Elmers, of No. 1206 Prairie avenue, was burned to death in her house yesterday morning. She was found dead by some neighbors. She was about 60 years of age. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

BASQUENTHAL'S CONDITION.

Basquenthal, the victim of the Saturday night tragedy, is said to be much improved, and yesterday walked around the room. His physicians say, however, that his condition is very precarious. There is no clue, as yet to his assailants.

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The second annual Convention of the National Board of Steam-Navigation met to-day at Continental Hall, and was called to order by President Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati. Delegates are present from New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Maryland, and others are on the way. The Convention adjourned until evening.

The Wealth of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Thomas J. Bigham, Commissioner of Statistics of this State, has prepared, in advance of his annual report, a very interesting tabulated statement of the "wealth, taxation, estimated, and true valuation and public indebtedness of Pennsylvania." From this we learn that the aggregate assessed value of real estate in all the counties is $1,087,793,844, and the assessed value of personal property $85,599,429; making the total assessed value of property of both kinds, $1,172,968,977. The Commissioner, however, asserts the well-known fact that this fictitious value is very much less than the actual value, and he has attempted, upon his own responsibility, without having positive data with which to work, to attain an approximation to the real value. The result thus secured places the real and personal estate of Pennsylvania at $3,475,831,851. Mr. Bingham informs us that "in a few counties,—in Chester, Delaware, and Erie, and measurably in Montgomery and Philadelphia,—the assessed creditably approaches the real value, while in others the assessed is shamefully below the cash value; in one county, Luzerne, it is only one-fourteenth. To the real and personal estate of Philadelphia he attributes an actual value of $1,022,049,364. The next largest amount is given to Allegheny, which has $265,890,523, Luzerne coming in third, with $153,706,978; Lancaster fourth, with $127,678,488; Berks fifth, with $123,947,238; Schuylkill sixth, with $97,976,665, and Chester seventh, with $93,465,909.

CÆSARISM.

Comments of the London Times.

London (Sept. 13) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The London *Times*, in its issue to-day, treats the subject of Cæsarism in America editorially, using the argument that a change in the system of electing the President of the United States would be a great reform, and ought to be welcome to the people, if possible, as a means of effecting the extinction in America of a system of constant re-election of the Executive and its attendant evils, inasmuch as the present plan fails to secure to the community the benefits which were expected from it, or involves the presence of evils greater than those which it was framed to prevent.

The writer goes on to say: "We cannot be surprised that a time should come when George Washington's example in refusing three Presidential terms should be called in question, and when the people of the United States may be asked to express by a third vote exceptional confidence in Gen. Grant. It appears from our American correspondent's special letter that Gen. Grant is not unwilling, and that his friends, who are eager for such a result and are pressing his personal claims to the honor, are considerable both in numbers and influence. To him belongs the credit of having cut down the late rebellion against the Union, and the man who has thus saved the country will be taken by many Americans to be presumably the fittest person to govern it. There can be no doubt that the election of President Grant to a third term of office may have important consequences; consequences not intended by those who have suggested it. A third Presidential term may be followed by a fourth, and the lease of power may again be renewed until it is terminated only by the failing health or the termination of the life of the holder of the office. It may well come in this way to be an understood thing that the American President shall be elected for life, and that his re-election, taken at the end of each four years of the period, will be merely nominal, or, at most, used a safeguard against the perpetration of any scandalous abuse of power. It would be a great and important change, if this were to occur; one that would not fail to largely influence the general state of politics in America. There are many ways in which it might appear desirable. The rule which has been hitherto followed has, certainly, not worked so well that there would seem to be no room for improvement. Elections, without limit in number, from the conduct of which the better portion of society is excluded, are not so great a public good in themselves that we should wish them to be preserved in the spirit as in the letter of the wishes of their founders. We may dismiss the notion that despotism would be likely to result from a perpetual re-election of the American President, although this was a real terror to the minds of the Revolutionary heroes who had just emancipated themselves from the rule of a King. The only question would be whether the new custom of Presidential tenure would tend in any degree to cure the evils of the old; whether the process of election would be purer when the ultimate prize would be greater and better worth contending for. With all these weapons of argument all must depend upon the manner in which any change in the present system is worked. It may increase the existing corruption, so far as such a change in the American Presidential election system is possible. It may, and we believe it more likely would, be beneficial, both in its immediate and more remote consequences. It would be likely to secure to the people of the United States the services of better men and to render the process of their appointment to office less degrading to themselves and all concerned in it. The details of an American Presidential election are read on this side of the Atlantic with amusement and disgust, and there are many evidences which go to show that they are looked on in much the same way in America. It would be worth while to try a plan which could do little harm and might do much good. It is the simplest plan of reform which was ever carried out or suggested."

OWNERSHIP IN WOMEN.

Higginson Replies to Holland, and Demands Revolvers for Both Sides.

From the Woman's Journal.

Dr. Holland's article in *Scribner's Monthly* would seem at first to be a simple reassertion of the old, blind, brutal, Oriental doctrine of woman's subjection. But the truth is that neither Dr. Holland nor anybody else in this age—not even Mr. Fitzjames Stephen—holds truly and consistently to this chattel-theory of ownership. At any rate, all through this *Scribner* article runs a confusion of ideas. He tries honestly to vindicate chattel-ownership, but, it seems, when it comes to details, that what he calls ownership is merely exclusive possession. Most advocates of woman-suffrage would agree with him in claiming this as the husband's right. They would only differ from him in asserting it as the wife's right also. They would make it reciprocal. They would not assert, as he supposes, that the wife had a right to carry out her own plans and pursuits, irrespective of "the sacred duties of motherhood;" and that "the man who should expect such a sacrifice at the hands of the wife" (as to do those duties faithfully) "is regarded as a tyrant or a brute." Never yet, in all my knowledge of this movement—and it certainly includes, like all new movements, some erratic people—did I hear any of its advocates say anything so monstrous. What the *Woman's Journal* at least has always advocated has been simply this, that while woman had her special and inevitable duties, distinct from man's, in life, she should be her own judge within her own sphere, as man in his; and that in all the vast realm which they have in common, they should be equally free. That, indeed, the ownership of woman by man should not be a one-sided, but a mutual and reciprocal, ownership; not as the brain owns and controls the body, but as brain and heart own and control each other. This was the fine symbol adopted by Swedenborg, who was, if I may venture to say so, a profounder thinker than Dr. Holland.

"There is no true, pure woman living who, when she gives herself away, does not rejoice in the ownership which makes her forever the property of one man." Thus Dr. Holland; but the reader looks in vain down the page to see what vow the man takes. Does he enter into no exclusive bonds? Does he not sign his love-letters, as she hers, "Yours forever," or "Yours til deth," (sic), according to the degree of romance or orthography in the parties? Does not even the Church, though it pledges her to obey (the more's the pity), also pledge him, forsaking all others, to cleave to her alone? And this is ownership, mutual, reciprocal ownership. Once grant the perfect reciprocity, and few advocates of woman suffrage will ask for more.

The defect of Dr. Holland's argument, then, is that his good heart and good sense are better than his creed; and that though he tries to be a despot in his theory, he turns out in his arguments to be merely a good husband, with a proper prejudice in favor of monogamy. There is no objection to most of what he says, but only to his forgetfulness of the other half, which he should have said. This is true even when he maintains the right of an injured husband to use fire-arms. He should have remembered that "the identification of life and destiny," which he proclaims, should equally entitle the wife to the same protection. The *Woman's Journal*, at any rate, is bound to see fair play. "Shoot away," it may justly say to Dr. Holland's imaginary couple, "so long as each side has a revolver." This stipulation, at least, it has a right to make. For my own part, though no special friend of divorce, I think even that preferable, as a remedy, to manslaughter. But as a friend of equality, I can at least claim that both modes of cure should be fairly open to both parties.

Snakes Within Snakes.

Whoever opens the New Haven *Palladium* now-a-days reads of somebody who has opened a snake. Here is the latest; it is apparently insurpassable:

Having seen in a late issue of your paper a communication concerning the habits of the snake, written on the 31st of August by Mr. B. J. Hull, of Woodbury, I desire to say that his statement is certainly a credible one, for my own experience within the present year has been similar, but even more wonderful than his. On the 18th of last July I was in my cornfield at work, and had occasion to remove quite a large stone, which I did with quite an effort. As soon as this had been done, my dog commenced barking quite fiercely. I commenced digging in the uncovered ground with my hoe and in a few minutes pulled out the largest black snake I ever saw. I struck the snake with the back of my hoe, and out of its mouth ran one black snake about eighteen inches long, and one milk snake thirteen inches long. I struck the second black snake and out of its mouth ran four striped snakes, each about ten inches long. I then struck the milk snake, which my dog had been guarding, and out of its mouth ran two striped snakes, each of which was eight inches long. Out of curiosity I cut the original black snake open, and found in it ten eggs, one ground mole and one small bird, which I took to be a wren. I can furnish proof to confirm my statements if necessary. That snakes propagate their species by laying eggs can admit of no question. Respectfully yours,
J. B. WOOD.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, Sept. 8, 1873.

A California Murderer.

From the Sacramento Bee.

In 1858, in Sacramento, one Peter Metz fell in love with Maria Bupp, who rejected his addresses, and Peter, when his love was turned to hate, assassinated her. He was proved guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for life, and is there yet, the oldest inhabitant within its walls. In these long, dreary years of confinement he has not broken one prison rule—there is not on the books a single mark against him. He has had for many years charge of the fire-wood, and has been so careful of the State's interest as to save her much money. He is 60 years of age, faithful and harmless as a man can be; and, if he had been sentenced for twenty-five years, his conduct would have entitled him to a discharge now. Some of his acquaintances in Sacramento propose to move toward his pardon, and, if they ever hope to gain his freedom, the effort must soon be made.

Another Miracle Declared.

The Paris *Univers* says the extraordinary favor accorded to a young girl at Blois, who was a deaf mute from her birth, but was made whole at Lourdes, has been the subject of an Episcopal inquiry. A commission was appointed to investigate the miracle on the following heads: The past and present state of the child, and the course of cure; whether means or circumstances purely natural might have brought about the result; the conditions necessary to make the cure a miracle; whether, in the present case, the result shown should be considered as a miracle proper, or as one of those surprising favors which the Church is not accustomed to regard as miracles, and which it ranges among the extraordinary blessings of heaven. After long and minute investigation, on oath, the Commission has given in its opinion that the cure is really a miracle. The Bishop, considering all the facts, has declared that it must be so regarded.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, Annie Eliza, wife of Wm. T. Baker.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FYFE—In this city, Janet A., wife of Geo. Fyfe, aged 48 years and 8 months.

SMITH—At Geneva, Ill., Sept. 16, 1873, Hattie F. Smith, daughter of J. Milton and Almeria H. Smith, of tuberculosis, aged 16 years, 1 month, and 16 days. Will be interred at Rose Hill this afternoon, 18th.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SHAWL—LEFT IN A WABASH-AV. STAGE going south about 5 p. m., 17th inst., a stripe Ottoman ropped shawl. Liberal reward for its return to JNO. R. BARETT & CO., 150 State-st.

LOST—TUESDAY, ON EAST MADISON-ST., A chain bracelet ½ inch wide. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 466 West Madison-st.

LOST—ONE TRUNK, CONTAINING CLOTHING, during the fire of Sept. 17, corner Halsted and Catherine-sts. By leaving the same at 73 West Washington-st. will be suitably rewarded. SCHRAM BROS. & CO.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS CONTAINING A certificate for 100 shares capital stock, in my name, in West Chicago Land Company. The finder will be liberally rewarded on bringing same to my office, Room 11, Ashland block, corner of Randolph and Clark-sts. GEORGE WILLARD.

LOST—BAY MARE, FROM PASTURE, IN LaSalle County; last heard from was coming towards Chicago; spavin on near hind leg, some saddle marks on back. A liberal reward for information leading to her recovery. Address JAMES FOWLER, 29 Archer-av.

LOST—A LARGE AMETHYST RING, TUESDAY night, on Wentworth-av., between Thirty-first and Kossuth-sts. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to 150 State-st., THOMASON'S.

LOST—BETWEEN MADISON AND CONGRESS-sts., on Wabash-av., walking-cane, ebony, with ivory top; ivory part about 15 inches long; good reward. FENNOYER, 253 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON ARCHER ROAD, NEAR SUMMIT, A bay mare 8 years old, thin in flesh, large head; weighs about 1,200; small star in forehead, white mark on hind legs, galled on neck; newly shod in front and smooth behind; had on leather halter with rope shank. A liberal reward will be paid for return of said mare or for information where she is. A. J. PIPER & CO., 16 Fuller-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A TALL BAY HORSE; left eye blind; will reward if whereabouts are given. JAMES CHASE, No. 462 South Halsted-st.

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—SEPT. 13, 9 O'CLOCK p. m., a sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 lbs, with square box top buggy, Hall & Bartlett's make, Rockford; body painted dark green, with letter C on each side; top, hood, and apron marked Crossman & Co., No. 16. Running gear painted dark red with light stripe. Any person returning the same or giving any information that will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. CROSSMAN & CO., 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

$20 REWARD—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, near Union Park, an abstract marked Deane & Payne. The above reward will be paid for its immediate return to our office. CANFIELD & MATTESON, No. 60 LaSalle-st.

$25 REWARD STOLEN OFF THE PRAIRIE, from near Western-av. and Evans-st., on Saturday last, four milch cows, and a heifer about 15 months old, a dark-brown with a white stripe along her back; one of the cows was white; she was the smallest of the cows; the second was light-black, with the top of her right horn off; third was red and white; the fourth was a heavy cow, dark-brown color, with white spots on her shoulders and flank. The above reward will be paid to any person giving me any information of them. PATRICK MOLONEY, No. 15 Fisk-st.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN ON THE 15TH INST., from our barn, one bay horse, 15 hands high, weight about 900 pounds, white star in forehead, black mane, with white collar mark; also rubber-trimmed harness, and top yatch-box buggy, J. S. Tower & Bro. makers, Chicago, marked on rear axle; also blue and white stripe lap robe. The above reward will be paid for the return of the property, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. D. F. DANFORTH & CO., 260 and 262 Michigan-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF TROTTERS, ROAD-HORSES, and matched pairs. Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1873, at 3 p. m., at the Omaha Stables, opposite the great Exposition Building, Michigan-av.:

Sorrel gelding Eddy March (formerly Gold Leaf), can trot better than 2:30.

Brown mare Lady Knox; can trot in 2:50, or better; 7 years old.

Black gelding Wabash, 6 years old; can trot in 2:50, or better.

Bay gelding Wolf Comb, 7 years old; can trot in 2:50, or better.

Sorrel gelding Addison, 6 years old; trots in 3:20.

Bay gelding Legal-Tender, 6 years old; trots in 3:20.

One pair sorrel horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high; can trot in 4 minutes.

One pair of very stylish black horses, 7 years old; 16 hands high; one of the finest pairs in the State.

One very fine saddle and harness pony, 13 hands high.

Eight others; good single and double drivers.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, AND harness, at the Exchange Stable, 122 Michigan-av., Saturday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock. Auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Bring on your stock if you want them sold. J. MORTON, Auctioneer.

A CAR-LOAD OF EXTRA-LARGE HORSES REceived and for sale; also horses in great variety for work and driving; every horse guaranteed as represented, at 261 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., at cost for thirty days at 235 and 237 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE-HORSES—A PAIR OF very stylish gentleman's carriage-team, color bay, rangy and near 16 hands. Can be seen at Morris' stable, Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av. Ought to suit any one.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZE DELIVERY wagon; one Dayton wagon; one second-hand light top buggy, and express wagon. 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES LEFT. MUST BE SOLD. Price, $40, $60, $75, $85, $150, $125. At 66 West Monroe-st. Don't fail to call before you buy.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED—A CAR-LOAD OF horses, including draft and road horses, at West Lake-st. Stable, 268 and 270 West Lake-st. BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SIZE SQUARE road-wagon (Coan & Tenbroeke make), several business buggies, and second-hand top-buggies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 235 and 237 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BASHAW HORSE, WITH road wagon, harness, &c.; rig complete; very cheap. Address X 37 Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DIAMOND—beautiful white mare 6 years old, sound, gentle, and very stylish. Address A 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, SLIDE seats, top and open buggies, light road wagons, &c., at low prices, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND PHAETON; GOOD FOR family. Address F, 493 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WANT TO HIRE A LIGHT EXPRESS wagon for $4 per week. Address A 98, Tribune office, at once.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A LIGHT OPEN buggy or wagon, fit to carry one or two barrels of flour. Apply at 559 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY, WOULD LIKE TO pay in part or whole in architectural drawings. Address BUGGY, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER ENCLOSED CABINET SEWing Machine; late improved. Cost $110; price, $30. No. 543 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING machine, 373 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine, Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. Also a 12-horse portable engine and boiler, with hoisting drum complete. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FIVE ENGINES AND THREE BOILers; have been used only a short time; good order; 14 to 20-horse power; they are stored at Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.; will be sold very low. Apply at 267 South Clark-st. W. S. MAHER.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20. LLOYD'S NEW $20 double maps for 1873 and 1874, are ready, and are to be given away gratis. Size of each map 62x64 inches, mounted on English cloth, exhibiting 1,000,000 names of cities, towns, villages, rivers, lakes, mountains, and streams. Both these great maps are to be given gratis to every housekeeper in America. These maps are the greatest ever made by Lloyd, who made all the maps used by Gen. Grant during the war. Male and female agents wanted in every county, to whom we allow $1 for every map distributed. Address, with stamp for answer, BOSTON ADVERTISING COMPANY, 29 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $15 A DAY MADE with my patent spool-holder, thread-cutter, and needle-threader combined; just out and selling immensely; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$40 TO $75 A WEEK AND expenses, by men and women, in city or country. Household goods of practical utility that a child can sell. Particulars free, or 8 samples worth $2, sent for 50 cents. Fifty-cent samples to clergymen free. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY CAN easily be made on a small capital. Call between 9 and 10 a. m., and 3 and 4 p. m., at 49 North Sangamon-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

LARGE STOCK OF
Ready-Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Wool and Cassimere Hats, Dry Goods, Umbrellas, etc., etc., AT AUCTION, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUMBOLDT PARK

48 RESIDENCE LOTS
IN
Peugeot's Subdivision
OF THE
North half of Block 3, in Borden's Subdivision of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, 40, 13,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 18, at 3 o'cl'k, in Room 2, Hawley's Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

12 Lots fronting on California-av.,
24 Lots fronting on Fairfield-av.,
12 Lots fronting on Washtenaw-av.,

South of Courtland-st., north of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, only half a block from depot, cor. of California & Bloomington-avs.

This property is located a few blocks east of the Boulevard, and only two blocks north of Humboldt Park, and is regarded as desirable as any in this vicinity. It is accessible by Milwaukee Plank Road and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

TERMS: One-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rich Parlor and Chamber Suits, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, etc. Also, 3 pianofortes, all good instruments,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, Sept. 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE 4-STORY & BASEMENT
Marble Front Store,
AND LOT,
NO. 222 WABASH-AV.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Sept.
At 3 o'clock, on the Premises.
For particulars see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE
AT AUCTION, OF
Choice Acre Property
LOCATED IN
Vincennes Road Addition, Washington Heights
AND
10 ACRES IN KRUEGER'S SUB,
ON
FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock m.,
At Salesroom, 186 East Madison-st.,
By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

We will sell as above, without reserve, Block 7, containing 6¾ acres; Block 8, containing 11 acres; Block 14, containing 16¾ acres; and Block 15, containing 4¾ acres; all in Vincennes Road Addition, a subdivision of the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19, 37, 14, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east. These blocks are all subdivided into 50-foot lots; streets are all open. The property is in excellent marketable condition. Will also sell 10 acres, being Block 2, Krueger's Sub., N E ¼ of Sec. 20, 37, 14, fronting north on Lyons-av. All of this property lies in the immediate vicinity of depots and the splendid improvements that are being made at Morgan Park.

TERMS OF SALE—On blocks in Vincennes Road Addition, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest; and on blocks in Krueger's Sub., one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
No. 119 South Green-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock.
The entire furniture of house 119 South Green-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, and Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Plated Ware, Table Linen, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Sale peremptory, owner declining housekeeping.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GENTEEL
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock,
AT THE RESIDENCE
NO. 862 CALUMET-AV.,
Consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, and everything pertaining to housekeeping.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock,
SPECIAL SALE of Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Express Wagons, extra fine Double and Single Harness. Also, a Large Stock of Elegant Plated Ware.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We shall offer a large and fine stock of Furniture, suitable to furnish a dwelling from basement to attic: Wardrobes, Book-cases, Parlor and Office-Desks, Fairbanks' Platform Scales, 20 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots and by the package, 10 rolls Wool-Carpet. AT 11 O'CLOCK—Buggies, Carriages, and Wagons, Double and Single Harness.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—ONE DARK-BAY MARE AND BLACK horse, corner Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av. J. A. O'GORMAN.

TAKEN UP—ON THE EVENING OF SEPT. 8, near the corner of Hermitage-av. and Polk-st., bay mare. The owner can have the animal by proving property and paying for this advertisement.